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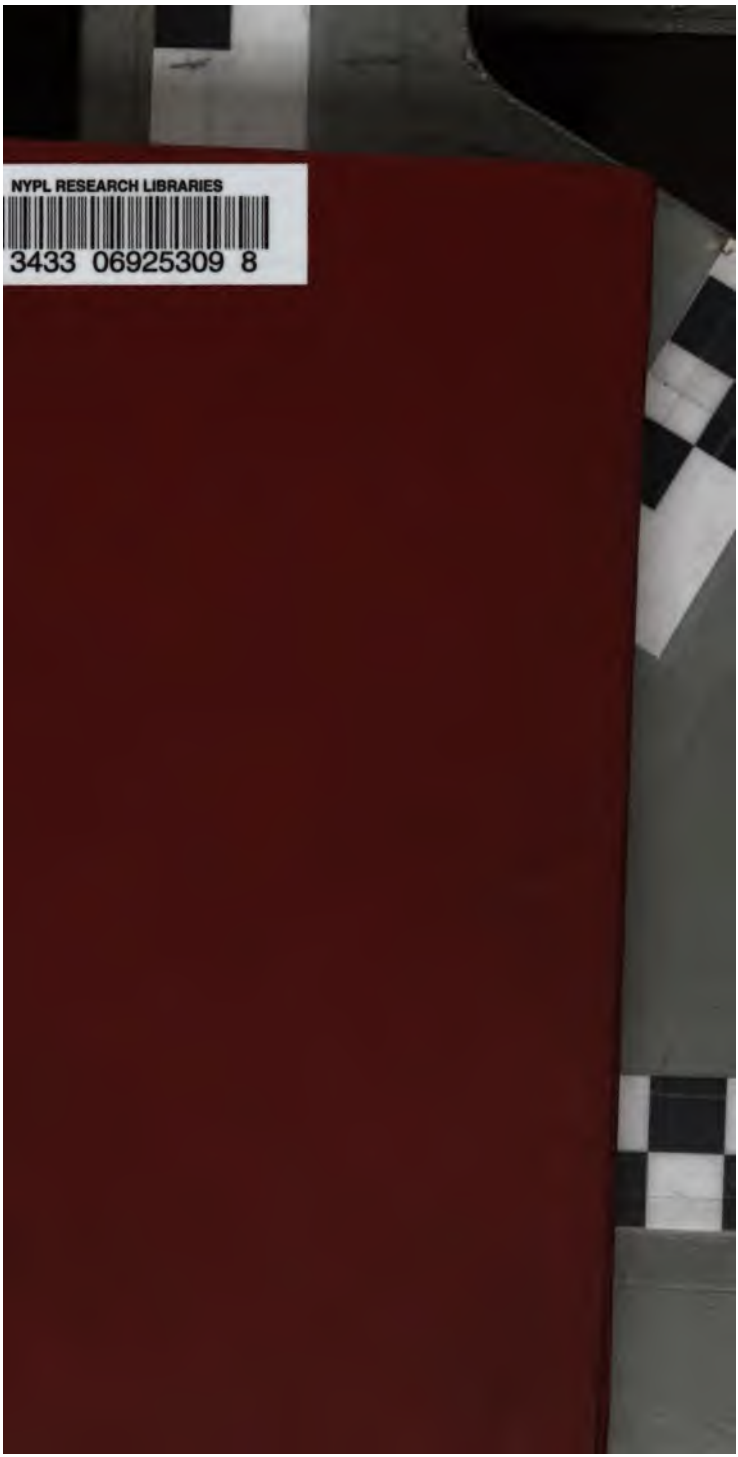
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PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING THE SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, ANALYSIS, AND SIGNIFICATIONS, OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF THE WORDS MOST GENERALLY IN USE IN ORDINARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

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PREFACE.

THESE are lessons in the English language which teach the spelling, pronunciation, analysis and significations of those words most commonly in use in the every-day affairs of life, and most generally employed by the best writers of the age. Who can doubt the necessity of teaching our Common School scholars such lessons? We mean those scholars whose education is limited to Common Schools. How are the masses of our people to become intelligent without reading journals and books? And how are they to become readers of the better class of books without a knowledge of the language in which they are written? And where can this key of knowledge be better supplied than in the school-house? What higher object can Common School education have than to impart to the scholars a taste for reading? Without such taste who ever became intelligent? with it, who ever failed to become intelligent? And how is it possible to impart to the scholar a taste for reading without acquainting him thoroughly with the words generally used in books? The classic scholar, educated in academies and colleges, finds himself, somehow or other, in possession of a taste for reading, and feels none of the embarrassments experienced by those less favored scholars whom he bid adieu at the door of the Common School house. But we here speak for those not destined for classic education. Every one knows what their text-books are. The only aid they have for obtaining a knowledge of the English language is the Spelling Book; and the most the Spelling Book has ever professed to teach is spelling and pronunciation; and words in those Spellers have not been selected with reference to their usefulness in subsequent life to the scholar, but have been taken hap-hazard, many of them being words which are rarely ever used by the great mass of mankind. Nor has any attention been paid, in the selection, to the age of the scholar, but in the first lessons abstract and incomprehensible words, and such words as *bias*, *solo*, *zany*, *pica*, *bubo*, *lictor*, *vesper*, *dorsal*, *lucent*, &c., are presented to the child, instead of making up the lesson from a vocabulary of words familiar to every youngster, reserving the more difficult words for the proper season for their introduction.

This work attempts to reform all this; and differs from all other books in attempting,

1st, To select for the first lessons words familiar to every child. This constitutes Part I. Of these words the spelling and pronunciation are alone taught, as all children understand their meaning. There are about three thousand of them.

2d, The words in the Second Part are selected with the greatest care, as regards their importance and usefulness. Those words most commonly employed in the useful sciences and the literature of the age are selected.

3d, These words in the Second Part are carefully defined. Not a word is introduced into the Second Part but such as are thought to need explanation; and then every definition is written in simple language. Definitions copied from dictionaries are, especially when by synonymes, oftentimes more difficult of comprehension than the words defined. But in this book it will be seen that every definition has been carefully framed in language adapted to the understanding of the scholar.

4th, The primitive words are first defined; then the prefixes and suffixes are explained, and the method of forming compound words, or derivatives, is explained.

5th, Such derivatives as the scholar is competent to analyze and define are left to him for that purpose; but derivatives requiring it are carefully defined.

If teachers and parents will see to it that the contents of this small book, not one lesson of which is to be omitted, are thoroughly mastered by the Common School scholar, during the limited period he is permitted to attend school, more, far more, will be accomplished towards elevating such scholars to intelligence and usefulness than is often experienced in Common Schools. Our community has many reading and intelligent men; but it has also many who have academic and high-school education. How many of those who never have the aid of select school education become readers of works of science and literature? And what closes such works to them but the repulsiveness of a few thousand words, which convey to them no sense?

INTRODUCTION.

In the English language there are twenty-six letters. They are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a simple sound of itself. They are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one syllable.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels.

A *proper* diphthong has both its vowels sounded, as in o͝il, po͝und.

An *improper* diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded, as in fa͡ult, &c.

OF THE VOWELS.

A has *four* sounds: 1. The long slender *a*, as in fāte: 2. The long Italian *a*, as in fär: 3. The broad German *a*, as in fa͡ll: and 4. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in făt, Variations as in *many*, *what*, &c.

E has *two* sounds: 1. The long *e*, as in mē: 2. The short *e*, as in mĕt, Variations as in *there*, *her*, &c.

I has *two* sounds: 1. The long *i*, as in pīne: 2. The short *i*, as in pĭn, Variations as in *machiue*, *bird*, &c.

O has *four sounds*: 1. The long open *o*, as in nō: 2. The long close *o*, as in mo͞ve: 3. The sound of *o*, as heard in do͞ve: 4. The short broad *o*, as in nŏt.

U has *four* sounds: 1. The long *u*, as in tūbe: 2. The short *u*, as in tŭb: 3. The *u*, as heard in bu͡ll: 4. The *u*, as heard in rule.

W, when a vowel, has the long sound of *u*, as in *new*.

Y, when a vowel, has the long or short sound of *i*, as in *chyle*, *pity*.

CONSONANTS.

Consonants are only sounded in connection with vowels: by themselves they have no perfect sounds. They are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds. The articulate sounds are formed by various organs, as the palate, the teeth, the lips, &c.

In uttering the sound of a consonant, a vowel should be placed before it: as, *eb, eg, ep,* &c.

Those consonants, which, in uttering them, interrupt the voice, are called *mutes;* as, *eb, ed, eg, ek,* and so on but those which do not interrupt the voice, are called semi-vowels; as, *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth,* and and *g* soft.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are termed *labials,* as, *eb, ef, em, ep, ev;* those formed by the teeth, are termed *dentals,* as, *ed, et, eth;* and those formed by the palate, are called the *palatals,* as, *eg, ek, eng.*

B has only *one* sound, as in *band:* it is silent after *m* as in dum*b.*

C has *four* sounds: like *k* before *a, o* and *u;* like *s* before *e, i,* and *y:* like *sh* in *pre-cious,* and like *z* in *suf fice.*

D has *two* sounds: the sound of *d,* as in *did;* the sound of *t,* as in *fixed,* pronounced *fixt.*

F has but *one* sound, as in *life.* *Of,* pronounced *ov,* is the only exception.

G has *two* sounds: hard before *a, o,* and *u;* soft before *e, i,* and *y,* with many exceptions.

H has *no* sound: it is a mark of breathing, placed before a vowel.

J has the sound of g soft, as in *joy.*

K has but *one* sound, as in *kill.*

L has but *one* sound, as in *life.*

M has but *one* sound, as in *man.*

N has but *one* sound, as in *not:* it is silent after *m,* as in hym*n.*

P has but *one* sound, as in *pine.*

Q has but *one* sound. It has the sound of *k,* and is always followed by *u,* as in *queen.*

R has but *one* sound.

S has *three* sounds; a hissing sound, as in *sin;* the sound of *z,* as in *his;* and the sound of *sh,* as in *mission*

T has *two* sounds: the sound of *t,* as in *turn;* and the sound of *sh,* as in *nation.*

Th has *two* sounds: a sharp one, as in *thin;* and a flat one, as in THis.

V has but *one* sound, as in *void.*

W, when a consonant, has but *one* sound, as in *wish*.

X has *two* sounds: the sound of *ks*, as in *tax;* and the sound of *gz*, as in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*, as in *Xerxes*.

Y, when a consonant, has but *one* sound, as in *year*.

Z has its proper sound, as in *size;* in some cases it has the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*, pronounced *azhure*.

WORDS.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable;* a word of two syllables is called a *dissyllable;* a word of three syllables is a *trissyllable;* and a word of more than three syllables is called a *polysyllable*.

An *accent* is a forcible stress of voice on a letter or syllable; as on *o* in *glo' ry*. Every word, having more than one syllable, has one accented.

KEY.

Questions.	*Answers.*
How many sounds has *a?*	Four.
What is the first sound of *a?*	å, as in fåte.
What is the second sound of *a?*	å, as in fâr.
What is the third sound of *a?*	å, as in fåll.
What is the fourth sound of *a?*	å, as in fåt.
How many sounds has *e?*	Two.
What is the first sound of *e?*	è, as in mè.
What is the second sound of *e?*	ȅ, as in mȅt.
How many sounds has *i?*	Two.
What is the first sound of *i?*	ì, as in pine.
What is the second sound of *i?*	ĭ, as in pĭn.
How many sounds has *o?*	Four.
What is the first sound of *o?*	ò, as in nò.
What is the second sound of *o?*	ŏ, as in mŏve.
What is the third sound of *o?*	ȍ, as in dȍve.
What is the fourth sound of *o?*	ô, as in nôt.
How many sounds has *u?*	Four.
What is the first sound of *u?*	ù, as in tùbe.
What is the second sound of *u?*	ŭ, as in tŭb.

What is the third sound of *u*?	û, as in bûll
What is the fourth sound of *u*?	ů, as in růle.
What is the sound of *oi*?	ôi, as in ôil.
What is the sound of *ou*?	ôů, as in pôůr

c, with a comma under it, thus, ç, is the soft c, and the sound of *s*, as in viçe.

g, with a comma under it, thus, ģ, is the soft g, has the sound of *j*, as in ģibe.

s, with a comma under it, thus, ş, has the sound as in roşe.

ch, printed in Italic, have the sound of *sh*.

The Italic letters in each word are silent.

The following final syllables are to be pronounced t

cean, *cion*, *sion*, *tion*, } are pronounced like shůn.

ceous, *cious*, *scious*, *tious*, } are pronounced like shůs.

cial, *sial*, *tial*, } are pronounced like shâl.

cian, *tian*, } are pronounced like shân.

cient, *ticnt*, } are pronounced like shênt.

science, *tience*, } are pronounced like shênse.

chre, *cre*, } are pronounced like cůr.

bre is pronounced like bůr.
tre is pronounced like tůr.
vre is pronounced like vůr.

ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X
Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z &.

ITALIC LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z &.

NUMBERS.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X.

ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		NAMES
A	a	*A*	*a*	a
B	b	*B*	*b*	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ce
D	d	*D*	*d*	de
E	e	*E*	*e*	e
F	f	*F*	*f*	ef
G	g	*G*	*g*	je
H	h	*H*	*h*	aich
I	i	*I*	*i*	i
J	j	*J*	*j*	ja
K	k	*K*	*k*	ka
L	l	*L*	*l*	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	pe
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	cu
R	r	*R*	*r*	ar
S	s	*S*	*s*	es
T	t	*T*	*t*	te
U	u	*U*	*u*	u
V	v	*V*	*v*	ve
W	w	*W*	*w*	uu
X	x	*X*	*x*	ex
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	wi
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ze
&		&.		and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ﬁ, ﬂ, ﬀ, ﬃ, ﬄ.

FIGURES.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Words and syllables of two letters.

LESSON I.

ba	da	pa	ta	va
be	de	pe	te	ve
bi	di	pi	ti	vi
bo	do	po	to	vo
bu	du	pu	tu	vu
by	dy	py	ty	vy

LESSON II.

za	ka	fa	la	ma
ze	ke	fe	le	me
zi	ki	fi	li	mi
zo	ko	fo	lo	mo
zu	ku	fu	lu	mu
zy	ky	fy	ly	my

LESSON III.

na	ra	sa	ja	ca	ga
ne	re	se	je	ce	ge
ni	ri	si	ji	ci	gi
no	ro	so	jo	co	go
nu	ru	su	ju	cu	gu
ny	ry	sy	jy	cy	gy

LESSON IV.

ab	ad	ap	at	av
eb	ed	ep	et	ev
ib	id	ip	it	iv
ob	od	op	ot	ov
ub	ud	up	ut	uv
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc

LESSON V.

az	ak	ag	al	af
ez	ek	eg	el	ef
iz	ik	ig	il	if
oz	ok	og	ol	of
uz	uk	ug	ul	uf
ha	he	hi	ho	hu

LESSON VI.

am	an	ar	as	ax
em	en	er	es	ex
im	in	ir	is	ix
om	on	or	os	ox
um	un	ur	us	ux

LESSON VII.

It is an ox.
It is by us.
We go to it.
It is up.
I am to go by it.
So he is at it.
It is on.
He is to be in.
If it be as it is.
If he is in so am I.
It is to it we go.
Do ye as we do.
Wo be to me.
My ox is up to go.
I am at it as I go.
Go we to it, so it is.

Syllables of three letters.

LESSON VIII.

bla	pla	cla	fla	gla
ble	ple	cle	fle	gle
bli	pli	cli	fli	gli
blo	plo	clo	flo	glo
blu	plu	clu	flu	glu
bly	ply	cly	fly	gly

LESSON IX.

sla	bra	pra	tra	cra
sle	bre	pre	tre	cre
sli	bri	pri	tri	cri
slo	bro	pro	tro	cro
slu	bru	pru	tru	cru
sly	bry	pry	try	cry

LESSON X.

fra	gra	dra	spa	sta
fre	gre	dre	spe	ste
fri	gri	dri	spi	sti
fro	gro	dro	spo	sto
fru	gru	dru	spu	stu
fry	gry	dry	spy	sty

LESSON XI.

sha	cha	tha	swa	pha
she	che	the	swe	phe
shi	chi	thi	swi	phi
sho	cho	tho	swo	pho
shu	chu	thu	swu	phu
shy	chy	thy	swy	phy

Syllables of four letters.

LESSON XII.

spla	sple	spli	splo	splu	sply
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru	shry
scra	scre	scri	scro	scru	scry
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry

LESSON XIII.

ah! if it is my ox.
I am to go up in.
do ye go as I go.
as ye do so do we.
do I do as ye do.
as we do so do ye.
if it is wo to me
is he to be by me.
he is to be by me.
so he is to go up.
by me he is to go.
he is to go up by.
as I am so is he.
he is to go by me.

LESSON I.

Monosyllables of three letters.

4	4	2	4	4	2
cab	had	web	cob	hod	tub
nab	pad	fib	mob	tod	cub
tab	sad	gib	fob	odd	rub
mab	mad	nib	sob	nod	hub
dab	lad	rib	rob	god	dub

He had a *tub.*
It is a *cob-web.*
The dog is *mad.*
She has a small *cub.*
He is a good *lad.*

He saw a new *web.*
Corn grows on a *cob.*
He has a *hod.*
You must not *fib.*
He is *sad.*

LESSON II.

Monosyllables of three letters.

2	4	2	4	2	2
bid	pod	pig	jam	dim	ken
hid	rod	dig	ham	him	fen
rid	bag	rig	yam	rim	ten
lid	cag	wig	ram	dum	den
kid	fag	dug	mam	hum	men
did	hag	mug	kam	gum	pen
mid	lag	hug	lam	rum	wen
tid	rag	tug	ham	sum	ben

The man had a *pig.*
The *mug* is full.
I *hid* my pen in the bed.
Did you see the *kid?*
The *lid* is on the pot.
The old cat can bite, and run, and play.
The *rag* is in the *bag.*

I saw *him* have some *gum.*
The *lad did dig.*
There are ten old *men.*
The old *man* has a *wig.*
I have a *rod,* a *rag,* and a *bag.*
The girl can read and spell.
She will do as she is *bid.*
He has a good *fan.*

LESSON III.

Monosyllables of three letters.

2	2	4	4	2	2	2
bin	tin	hap	map	dip	pip	let
din	hin	rap	lap	lip	kip	we
sin	win	tap	cap	rip	nip	me
fin	fun	pap	gap	tip	bet	pe
pin	run	sap	fop	hip	jet	se
kin	sun	nap	hop	sip	get	ye

The pig is in the pen.
The *sun* is in the sky.
The *map* is wet.
He will *get* his task.
He will *rap* at the door.
Let me sit by you.
He is not come *yet*.
It is a *sin* to tell lies.
He has a new *pin*.
The *sap* is in the tree.
She will *sip* her tea.
The fish has fins.
The girl has a *pet* lamb.
A cat can eat a rat.

LESSON IV.

Monosyllables of three letters.

2	2	2	4	4	4	4
bit	sit	sex	bot	rot	lax	car
çit	wit	vex	cot	sot	tax	par
fit	pit	but	not	pot	wax	cap
lit	fix	cut	dot	hot	box	cat
nit	mix	nut	lot	got	fox	ma
mit	six	hut	jot	wot	fan	sat

The *cap* will *fit* well.
The *wax* will melt in the sun.
He *can* do well, if he will.
He is a sot who gets drunk.
The boy has a *nut*.
The *pan* is *hot*.
Vex not the old man.
The fire is *hot*.
She put the *cat* in a *box*
Will you *sit* by me?
The axe will *cut*.
He has not one *jot* of *w*
The *sot* is in the *pit*.
The pig is in the *lot*.

LESSON V.

Easy words of three and four letters.

3 Arm.

1	2	3
age	tuft	gilt
ere	belt	milt
ode	felt	tilt
içe	melt	hilt
ale	pelt	wilt
ate	welt	gift
ore	far	lift

1 Axe.

4 Cat.

2	2	1
bent	went	bide
dent	lint	hide
lent	dint	lide
pent	hint	side
sent	mint	wide
rent	tint	bode
vent	çent	code

4 Rat.

1 Bee.

1	1	1
dale	vile	pole
male	mile	hole
pale	nile	dole
tale	pile	sole
sale	tile	tole
hale	wile	mole
gale	file	bole

2 Leg.

3 Awl.

1	1	2
dame	kite	left
fame	bite	weft
same	mite	lift
game	rite	gift
tame	site	rift
came	çite	sift
lame	dive	sill

2 Fish.

LESSON VI.

Easy words of three and four letters.

2
Hen.

1	1	1
deed	beef	peel
feed	reef	heel
heed	meek	keel
need	seek	reel
reed	reek	deem
weed	week	seem
seed	feel	keen

2
Egg.

4 3
Cow.

1	2	2
seen	doom	fool
teen	loom	tool
deep	room	pool
keep	boon	coot
peep	loon	boot
weep	soon	root
beer	coon	noon

2
Net.

4
Fox.

2	42	42
coop	oil	void
loop	boil	join
hoof	coil	loin
roof	foil	oint
loof	soil	toy
boom	toil	boy
moon	roil	joy

4
Dog.

4	4	4
born	sort	cash
corn	fork	sash
horn	cork	rash
morn	corb	lash
form	lord	dash
lorn	cord	gash
tort	form	hash

2
Gun.

LESSON VII.

Easy words of four letters.

ok.

2	2	2
best	left	nick
hest	weld	sick
west	held	pick
jest	kept	wick
rest	heft	rick
nest	self	tick
zest	pelf	lick

at.

The day is fair.
The sun is out, and the air is mild and warm.
We shall take a ride in the new gig. We will ride to the top of the hill.
By the time we get back it will be noon.

at.

ıss.

2	4	2
dusk	dock	buff
husk	mock	puff
musk	rock	cuff
tusk	lock	huff
rusk	sock	luff
mush	hock	muff
gush	flock	ruff

nb.

The e *sounded like* u.

nd.

2	2	2
fern	germ	term
pert	wert	jerk

The o *like* ů.

ap.

good	hood	wood
look	took	book

LESSON VIII.

Easy words of four and five letters.

1 Leaf.

3	4	3
down	brat	walk
town	chat	talk
gown	gnat	balk
fowl	flat	malt
cowl	treat	salt
howl	plat	halt

2 Moon.

2	2	2
rest	list	burst
crest	mist	curst
drest	fist	durst
test	çist	hurst
vest	wist	dust
quest	grist	gust
pest	wrist	lust

1 Pipe.

2	4	2
urn	lamp	aft
turn	clamp	baft
churn	cramp	haft
spurn	rant	shaft
burn	stamp	raft
4	vamp	draft
camp	damp	graft

2 Girl.

2 Ship.

A pin has a sharp point.
Good boys and good girls act well.
He came in haste, and left his book.
We love just and wise men.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pony is a very little horse.

1 Tree.

CHAPTER II.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

LESSON I.

2 1	2 2	2 2
pil′ low	ber′ ry	çit′ y
wil low	brit tle	crip ple
win dow	bub ble	crum ble
mel low	bun dle	cun ning
ut most	cher ry	cur dle

LESSON II.

2 2	2 2	2 2
end′ ing	fin′ ish	gim′ let
el dest	spit tle	grum ble
em berş	fish ing	hard ness
splin ter	flesh y	harm less
end less	fresh ness	har vest
en try	gar den	har ness
fid dle	gar ment	hard ly
fid dler	gen tle	hick up
fif ty	gig gle	hid den

LESSON III.

2 2	2 2	2 2
liv′ ing	mer′ çy	nut′ meg
kit ten	med dle	net tle
les son	milk y	nib ble
lil ly	mis tress	nim ble
lump y	mud dy	par don
lit tle	mum ble	par ty
luck y	mur mur	peb ble
luck less	must y	pen çil
mid dle	mut ton	pen ny

y ate a plum: he thought it was a *cher-ry*. It was boi-son *ber-ry*, and hi lick him. That was a *fa-tal in-der* or mistake.

LESSON IV.

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
per′ fect	pup′ py	scur′ vy	sick′ ly
per ish	put ty	scuf fle	shiv er
per son	puz zle	ser pent	sick ness
pes tle	rel ish	sev en	sil ly
pis tŏl	rid dle	sharp en	sim ple
pit y	rub bish	sharp er	sin gle
plen ty	ruf fle	shil ling	six ty
preş ent	rus ty	shin gle	smut ty
pun ish	scrib ble	sick en	spell ing

LESSON V.

In the second syllables of the following words, th vowels have the sound of short u ; *as*, bet′-ter, *pronounce* bĕt-tŭr.

2	2	2	2
bet′ ter	cut′ ter	far′ mer	gut′ ter
blis ter	dif fer	fish er	help er
blun der	din ner	flus ter	hin der
blub ber	eld er	flut ter	hunt er
blus ter	en ter	gar ter	in ner
but ter	ev er	giv er	lem on

LESSON VI.

2	2	2	2
lend′ er	mel′ on	num′ ber	sel′ dom
let ter	mil ler	pep per	ser mon
lit ter	mur der	pil lar	shel ter
lim ber	mus ter	pin çerş	shud der
lisp er	mut ter	prim er	shiv er
liv er	nev er	riv er	sil ver
sing er	sin ner	sis ter	skim mer

LESSON VII.

The good boy does the *ut-most* he can to learn.

Men *dif-fer* in man-y things ; some are *cun-ning*, an some are *sim-ple*.

ngs at a dis-tance are *dim-ly* seen.
l is the *giv-er* of eve-ry good and *per-fect* gift.
l will *pun-ish* the *sin-ner*.
e boys *sel-dom* stud-y their books, or get their *les-sons*.
r-*der* is an aw-ful crime, at the sight of which good
ıen *shud-der*.
ẹ colt is *skit-tish*.
you know your *les-son* in *spell-ing?*
en the sum-mer is ended, the au-tumn begins.
ẹ boy will *scrib-ble* upon his book with a *pen-cil*.
en you have done wrong to an-y one, you should ask
is *par-don*.
he *sin-ner* will beg *par-don* of God, God will show
im *mer-cy*.
flesh is like grass, and soon must *per-ish*.
men are made of flesh—so must we all *per-ish*.
ẹ *riv-er* is *mud-dy*.
ẹ flesh of the sheep is call-ed *mut-ton*.
ẹ *nut-meg* is brought from the East In-dies.

LESSON VIII.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the first.

2	1 2	1 2	1 2
ril	du′ ty	go′ ing	li′ king
e	e ven	gra vy	li ken
le	e vil	has ty	mild ness
ıy	fi lings	ha tred	mo ment
dle	flu id	heed less	nine ty
gle	fre quent	ho ly	pa rent
l ness	fu ry	i cy	pi ous
dle	glo ry	i dle	qui et
zy	glu y	i vy	kind ness

LESSON IX.

2	1 2	1 2	1 2
ly	li′ ning	need′ y	ro′ sy
le	li on	ma ple	o pen
y	lone ly	no tice	ri fle

ri pen	speed y	4 2 ac tive	4 2 can dy
safe ly	sta ble	al um	can dle
safe ty	sta ple	ap ple	car ry
sha dy	sto ry	bot tle	con duct
si lençe	ta ble	bran dy	cost ly
si lent	use less		

LESSON X.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vow have the sound of short u; *as in* bri-er, *pronounced* bri-

1 bri′ er	1 fe′ ver	1 ma′ ker	4 af′ ter
çi der	fi ner	o ver	ac tor
clo ver	keep er	pa per	can non
cri er	li ar	ra zor	cav ern
dri ver	bea ver	ri der	crack erş
so ber	spi der	ti ger	splin ter
tu tor	wa fer	wa ger	slum ber

LESSON XI.

Wa-ter flows. Eve-ry thing that flows like wa-ter m be call-ed a *flu-id.* *Ci-der* is a *flu-id*, so is *gra-* and *brax-dy.*

To be *need-y* is to want some-thing. The *i-dle* boy nee a *tu-tor*, and the *cra-zy* man needs a *keep-er.*

The good child will mind its *pa-rents.*

God is the *ma-ker* of the world.

The *ri-der* guides his horse with a *bri-dle.*

The *ap-ples* be-gin to *ri-pen.*

No one can learn if he is *la-zy* and *i-dle.*

If the boy does well, his *con-duct* is good; but if he d not well, his *con-duct* is bad.

Do no *e-vil*, and let your *con-duct* be good.

The *so-ber* man will drink no *bran-dy.*

It is the *du-ty* of eve-ry one to do all the good he ca

The *Bi-ble* is a *ho-ly* book. It teach-es us to *car-ry ha-tred* in our hearts; and tells us to let our hea be fill-ed with *kind-ness* to-ward all men.

CHAPTER III.

words of two syllables accented on the second.

LESSON I.

4 2	1 1	1 1
ad mit′	be fore′	de ny′
a far	be hind	e vade
a larm	be hold	hu mane
a mend	be have	ju ly
a miss	be side	po lite
a part	de çide	pre pare
as sist	de fy	re ply
at tend	de gree	re port

LESSON II.

1 2	2 1	2 2
a men′	dis plaçe′	dis tress′
be gin	dis pute	dis turb
de fect	di vide	en large
de mand	en gage	ex pect
de part	en tire	en rich
o mit	ex cuse	ex press
pre tend	en dure	ex tinct
pre vent	sup ply	him self

LESSON III.

Monosyllables of three and four letters.

1	1	1	1	1
cage	dry	few	hay	kind
came	ear	flea	hoe	lame
cape	eat	fold	hone	like
cold	eel	fly	home	lie
colt	face	fry	içe	lime
core	find	gay	jay	made
cry	fine	gaze	jolt	may

LESSON IV

1	1	1	1	1	1
bee	die	fife	gold	joke	mew
niçe	paçe	ripe	say	tape	try
nine	pay	rind	sky	take	vile
nay	pea	sane	sly	tame	uşe
old	pie	save	spy	tea	viçe
oak	pipe	size	she	time	wade
owe	rake	slow	shy	tie	wave
own	raze	side	sty	THE	way
page	raçe	safe	stow	tone	weęn

LESSON V.

1	1	1	2	2	2
wide	beet	mote	bar	just	less
wild	dear	mole	bulk	kick	luck
wind	feet	sage	bump	lard	lump
wipe	flee	fare	çent	lisp	mess
wore	flew	hare	clip	live	mill
wove	here	leap	chin	lest	milk
why	lean	bay	chip	lint	move
yoke	pate	lade	crum	lick	much

LESSON VI.

2	2	2	2	2	2
mush	chub	risk	sing	soon	tar
neck	chum	ring	sling	smut	tent
next	coop	scum	scud	snug	text
path	snub	sill	skin	star	THem
peck	stub	silk	sent	stub	THen
pump	test	tin	went	sped	thin
quit	tint	six	spin	suck	THis
rest	tush	sift	slim	such	tick

LESSON VII.

2	3	3	4	4	4
tusk	awe	maw	act	cash	last
tuck	awl	saw	add	cask	lamp

	fall	raw	apt	cram	lock
ę	jaw	daw	asp	chat	long
ı	law	war	axe	chop	loft
	draw	hall	blot	damp	past
ę	paw	call	cant	fond	pack
	flaw	claw	cast	jog	rock

LESSON VIII.

will *sup-ply him-self* with what he wants.
ı should *at-tend* to good *ad-vice*.
ı cannot *en-dure* sin if you are good.
re-sides in Boston.
ı *dis-tress* was *se-vere*.
ı should not *pre-tend* to know what you do not know.
ı *re-port* is in his fa-vor.
-ged him to go with me to the çit-y.
ı morn-ing *star* shines.
orb is a round bod-y.
ı corn is in the cow's *maw*, or stom-ach.
ı boy is *fond* of his book.
h a *lock* we make the door fast.

CHAPTER IV.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

LESSON I.

2	4 2	4 2	4 2
sençe	cat' tle	hon' est	non' sense
ent	cot ton	hogş head	often
y	dam şon	knot ty	prac tiçe
y	fond ness	knowl edge	prom ise
ıch y	fore head	man gle	sand ed
k ness	gal lowş	mon strous	scaf fold
tain	gras sy	man tle	school ar
riage	goş ling	man ly	slack en

fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt—mè, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏv

soft′ en	an′ gel	care′ less	dai′ sy
soft ness	ba con	ceil ing	dear ly
stock ings	base ness	coarse ness	drea ry
a ged	ba sin	cheap en	dry ness
beau ty	blame less	child less	dy ing
beast ly	blind ness	dai ly	ea gle
brave ly	bro ken	dain ty	ea sy
	cam bric	dai ry	eve ning

LESSON II.

child′ ish	fear′ less	fore′ part	gree′ dy
fa cing	fri day	fro zen	hair y
fail ing	fee ble	ghast ly	heal ing
faint ness	feel ing	gold en	hast en
fair ly	fight ing	grea sy	hear ing
faith less	fine ness	great ness	home ly
fa mous	free ly	griev ous	hope less
faint ing	fright en	green ness	know ing
kna′ vish	meal′ y	name′ less	paint′ ing
lame ness	mean ing	name ly	pa tience
life less	meek ness	near ly	pay ment
light en	mea sles	neat ness	pee vish
light ning	migh ty	nee dle	poul tice
like ly	moul dy	oat en	peo ple
low ly	mourn ing	on ly	pla guy
maid en	mu sic	paint er	plain ness

LESSON III.

poul′ try	say′ ing	sweet′ en	wri′ ting
rail ing	see ing	tight en	wo ven
rai ment	sneak ing	thiev ish	wi den
rain y	speech less	treat ment	bar gain
read ing	sprigh tly	wea ry	bed tick
rea son	stain less	weak en	bis cuit
ro guish	stee ple	weak ness	bles sed
right ly	straight en	whi ten	

2	2 2	2 2	2 2
' nut	dark' ness	ear' ly	heav' y
cle	dark en	ear nest	heif er
ney	deaf ness	guil ty	mis chief
şy	dir ty	harsh ness	li quid
ness	do ings	hear ken	lis ten
›le	dou ble	heal thy	loos en
in	doz en	hear ty	pars nep
ain	dwell ing	heav en	mid dling

LESSON IV

2	2 2	2 2	2 2
ey	pre' cious	rich ly	spend' thrift
day	vi cious	sense less	spir it
ey	priş on	pic kle	stir rup
ship	preş ençe	silk en	pitch y
ing	pric kle	sic kle	spring y
ly	quick en	six pençe	stead y
el	read y	tart ness	stiff en
şy	reck on	smart ness	strength en
2	2 2	2 2	2 1
' ing	threat' en	move' ment	eck' o
›hur	tur key	wres tle	el bow
day	trou ble	wretch ed	mead ow
l ing	vict uals	2 1	milk pail
ı en	vil lain	neck laçe	mid way
; ty	viş it	bel low	pis mire
ty	weap on	brim stone	thir teen
tle	whis tle	char coal	up roar

LESSON V.

2	3 2	1 3	2 2
ing	push' ing	bale' ful	foot' ing
tious	some thing	faith ful	foot step
ı ion	talk er	fear ful	good ly
gh ter	wal nut	frigăt ful	3 2
o er	bald ness	peaçe ful	watch er
ing	caus tic	play ful	watch ing
ding	wa ter	waste ful	quar ter
çer	warn ing	youth ful	squab ble

LESSON VI.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of the short u; as in cûr-rot, ***pronounced*** car-rut.

car′ rot	an′ swer	hon or	çe′ dar
at om	sad dler	hor ror	cham ber
blos som	gaTH er	mag got	dan ger
can dor	hand some	fash ion	dea con
deal′ er	ea′ ger	east′ ern	la′ bor
dream er	pray er	feed er	free dom
gain er	jail er	hear er	hu mor
ei THER	lead er	own er	sail or
man ger	nei THER	low er	o dor
paint er	pew ter	play er	loaTH some
preach er	read er	strain er	fa vor
sleep er	shoul der	speak er	re gion
stran ger	teach er	tow ards	may or

LESSON VII.

hiTH′ er	far′ THER	huş′ band	sciş′ şorş
beg gar	fa THER	leaTH er	sec ond
cŏv er	feaTH er	mŏth er	splen dor
cus tard	fur THER	mus tard	wiş dom
dig ger	giz zard	ped ler	col or
dress er	whiTH er	pitch er	er ror
THITH er	up ward	weaTH er	pur poşe
snuf ferş	souTH ern	wheTH er	dun geon

The good *schol-ar* will get *knowl-edge.*
The rose is a fine *blos′-som.*
It is a *mon′-strous* sin to tell a lie.
The *stock′-ings* are knit of *knot′-ty* yarn.
The *fa′-ther* has a *hand′-some daugh′-ter.*
Let your *dai′-ly con′-duct* be *blame′-less.*
The *an′-gel* was sent from *heav′-en.*

Cot'-ton is *ver'-y* soft, and looks like fine wool The cotton plant grows in the *South'-ern* States
The day was fair; but the *even'-ing* was much fair-er.
The *knave*, or the *knă'-vish* man, will lie and cheat when he can.
None but the good are *fear'-less*.
The *Bi'-ble* is the word of God.
He who does not *be-lieve'* the word of God is a *faith'-less sin'-ner*.
The *light'-ning* darts from the clŏŭds.
Did you see it *light'-en be-fore'* you heard the *thun'-der?*
I want some drink *be-cause'* I am *thirs'-ty*.
There is a *meet'-ing* at the school-house, and *thith'-er* let us *hast'-en*.
Knowl-edge is worth more than *mon'-ey*, and *wis'-dom* is more *pre'-cious* than gold.
Mon'-day is the *see'-ond* day of the week.
The *ea'-gle* flies *up'-ward* in the air.
The winds *whis'-tle* and make an *up'-roar*.
Lis'-ten and hear the bull *bel'-low*.
An aunt is a *wo'-man*, but an ant is a *pis'-mire*.
Twelve are a *doz'-en*.
How many *ap'-ples* are a half doz-en?

CHAPTER V.

Words of two syllables accented on the second.

LESSON I.

4 4	4 1	4 1	4 1
a cross'	a buse'	a fraid'	ar range'
ad vance	ac cuse	a gree	a stray
con tract	ad vise	a light	a wait
ja pan	af fair	ap pear	a way
cra vat	af fright	ap proach	chas tise
a ghast	a float	a rise	com plain

fāte, fâr, fåll, fàt—mè, mêt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏv

4 1	4 2	4 2	1 2
con çeal′	a bŏve′	hal loo′	be calm′
con çeit	a breast	mam ma	be cŏme
con fuşe	a fresh	con tempt	be half
con tain	af frŏnt	a mŏng	be head
con trol	a midst	pa pa	be witch
ob scure	ap prove	ob şerve	de şerve
ob tain	at tempt	poş şess	fare well
op poşe	con demn	op press	my self

LESSON II.

1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1
re build′	be lief′	bo hea′	de light′
pre şent	be lieve	de base	de scribe
pre şerve	be low	de cay	de sign
re venge	be neath	de çeive	de sire
re şent′	be tray	de çeit	de spair
su perb	be seech	de clare	de spise
thy self	be stow	de feat	de tain
re hearse	be tween	de lay	es teem

1 1	1 1	2 2	2 1
fore see′	re lieve	çi gar′	boot ee′
o blige	re main	dis miss	en dear
pre şume	re pair	ex çept	en treat
pro çeed	re peat	im prove	ex çeed
pro claim	re proach	in stead	ex claim
re çeive	re tain	un dŏne	ex cuşe
re fuşe	re veal	sur tout	ex plain
re lief	se crete	un do	ex treme

LESSON III.

Let the boy *ap-proach′*, or *ad-vance′ a-cross′* the floor
Clay, heat′-ed, *con-tracts′*, or *be-comes′* drawn to-gether in a small-er space. When i-ron is heat-ed it expands, or swells.
Good boys will *ob-serve′* their own *af-fairs′*, *in-stead′* go-ing *a-stray′*.
Pa-pa′ will *ap-prove′* me, if I do well; but he will *chastise′* me, if I do ill.

is *un-wise'* to *de-ceive'* our teach'-ers.
ou should *at-tempt'* to *pre-serve'* your-self' from sin.
od chil'-dren *de-serve'* *es-teem'*.
you *re-tain'* your place at the head of your class, for three days, you shall then have a re-ward'.
ie bad act, or deed, will *un-do'* a hun'-dred good ones.
you *de-lay'*, or *a-wait'*, up-on' the road, you will be late at school.
sin-cere', and prac'-tice no *de-ceit'*.
ever *se-crete'*, or *con-ceal'* your deeds, and you will nev-er be apt to do bad ones.

CHAPTER VI.

Monosyllables of four or five letters.

LESSON I.

	1	1	1	1	1
e	blo*w*	ch*ew*	clo*se*	e*a*ch	fo*a*m
d	bo*a*r	cla*y*	cro*w*	ea*se*	fo*u*r
m	bo*a*t	co*a*l	dare	fa*i*l	fla*i*r
n	both	co*a*t	deed	fa*i*r	glu*e*
t	bo*w*l	co*a*x	de*a*l	f*e*ar	gra*y*
v	borne	com*b*	deer	fle*a*	gro*w*
r	la*i*n	ma*i*d	no*se*	re*a*d	so*a*p
p	la*i*d	ma*r*e	pa*i*l	re*a*p	spe*w*
t	le*a*d	me*a*n	pa*i*r	ro*a*r	sta*y*
l	le*a*f	me*a*t	pe*a*l	ro*se*	stra*y*
h	le*a*k	na*i*l	peel	sa*i*l	ste*w*
e	le*a*p	ne*a*r	pla*y*	sho*w*	tale
w	lo*a*d	ne*a*t	pra*y*	sno*w*	ta*i*l
w	lo*a*f	ni*gh*	ra*i*l	so*a*k	tea*m*
	THee	to*a*d	tree	we*a*k	wore
r	tire	tune	ve*a*l	we*a*n	wi*se*

fāte, fâr, fåll, fȧt—mè, mêt—pine, pĭn—nò, môv

LESSON II.

2	2	2	2	2	3
arch	ca*l*m	dum*b*	ha*l*f	hyma	lo*v*e
a*u*nt	so*u*p	e*a*rn	harm	inch	do*v*e
bell	coo*k*	edg*e*	he*a*d	itch	do*g*
du*c*k	coop	else	*h*erb	*k*nit	don*e*
book	de*a*d	gape	hoop	lath	com*e*
ca*l*f	de*b*t	gill*s*	hoot	le*a*d	non*e*
lim*b*	lo*s*e	swept	*w*hom	weld	som*e*
look	num*b*	THUS	when	went	word
loom	room	tom*b*	wom*b*	de*a*f	worse
loop	root	were	with	shoe	worm

LESSON III.

3	4	4	4	4 3	1
dra*w*	doll	*k*not	moth	gown	bribe
fall	fact	lam*b*	THan	*h*our	bride
*g*na*w*	gang	loll	THat	howl	brine
ha*u*l	gon*e*	mall	4 3	lout	chafe
tha*w*	hav*e*	lack	foul	pout	chide
ta*l*k	jam*b*	mass	down	sour	child

1	1	1	1	1	1
crape	flame	grind	prate	quite	shave
creep	flare	haste	priçe	scold	sheep
crime	forç*e*	ninth	pride	shade	sheet
drake	frame	paste	prize	shake	shore
drive	globe	plaçe	quake	shame	shorn
flake	green	plane	queer	shape	slate
slave	smoke	spiçe	stake	swine	tripe
sleep	snake	spike	steed	teeth	waste
slide	snipe	spine	steel	three	whale
slime	snore	spite	steep	traçe	whine
sloth	spaçe	spoke	stone	trade	while
smile	spade	sport	store	tribe	white
smite	speed	stage	stove	twine	grate

e, nôt—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll, rûle—ôil, pôund—thin, THIS.

LESSON IV.

	2	2	2	2	2
ch	bunch	crept	flint	march	press
ıs	chest	crust	grunt	midst	proof
ıt	chill	dunçe	harsh	parch	punch
ıh	churn	fençe	hençe	pinch	pulse
:k	cling	filth	hinge	pitch	quick
ıg	cluck	flesh	judge	pluck	quill
sh	clump	fling	large	plump	ridge
ɔm	crush	fresh	loose	print	roost
ıb	smith	split	still	swell	thrum
rf	snarl	spool	sting	swift	thump
·p	snuff	spoon	stool	swill	trick
f	spark	sprig	stoop	swing	trust
l	speck	slept	strip	truth	which
ɔt	spell	start	strut	theft	wedge
g	spend	stick	stuff	thick	twist
rt	spill	stiff	stump	thing	width
	4	4	4	4 3	4 3
:k	clasp	cross	froth	found	hound
ıt	class	dançe	glass	fowl	bound
:k	clock	dross	grand	mouth	4 2
ıd	cloth	frost	4	house	broil
:h	crack	flash	north	mouse	groin
mp	cramp	flock	short	ounçe	noise
h	crash	frock	storm	pound	spoil

The vowels, in the following words, have the sound short ŭ; *as,* bird, *pronounced* bŭrd.

ird	dirt	stir	gird	herd	sirs

LESSON V.

e *hair* will *grow gray* up-on' the *head* of a man, as ıe grows old.

ne will own their small faults, in or'-der to make us hink they have no great ones.

He is wise who *knows* his own fol'-ly.
A *half* a *loaf* is better than no bread.
A *close mouth* will catch no flies.
All *work*, and no *play*, makes Jack a dull boy.
A *mouse*, in time, may *gnaw* off a ca'-ble, or large rop
Do as you would be *done* by.
Eve'-ry one likes his own *things* best.
He that has no *head*, needs no hat.
A work well be-gun' is half *done*.
Two *heads* are bet-ter than one.
The *dead* are *laid* in the *grave*. All men must d
and be *borne* to the grave, or *tomb*.

CHAPTER VII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 1	4 2 2
cal' i co	ob' sti nate	ap' pe tite	fam' i ly
grat i tude	oft *en* times	cal cu late	hor ri ble
grat i fy	sat is fy	oc cu py	man ner ly
mod er ate	op er ate	pop u late	hap pi ness

2 2 2	2 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2
en' ter ing	mul' ber ry	cu' ri *ous*	glo' ri *ous*
dif fi cult	ter ri ble	de çen çy	ho li ness
ex çel lent	ver i ly	for çi ble	i dle ness
in ter est	ur gen çy	fre quen çy	pi *ous* ly
lib er ty	wil der ness	fre quent ly	pu ri ty
mer ri ment	ar dent ly	fu ri *ous*	jew el ry

LESSON II.

1 2 2	2 1 2	4 4 2	2 2 1
sé' ri *ous*	mel' o dy	con' stan çy	med' i tate
po et ry	meth o dist	con tra ry	im i tate

	rem e dy	nar ra tive	çer ti fy
ıs	riv u let	ob sta cle	cul ti vate
2	1 1 2	prob a ble	es ti mate
el	ni′ çe ty	scan dal ous	jus ti fy
1	2 1 2	1 4 2	2 2 4
ı tine	ben′ e fit	e′ qual ly	per′ son al
ply	en e my	fi nal ly	sev er al
tude	har mo ny	li bra ry	sim i lar
ıle	in flu ençe	li a ble	tem per ançe
ỳ	in ju ry	re al ly	1 2 1
ỳ	in so lent	2 2 4	glo′ ri fy
r ate	in no çent	gen′ er al	no ti fy
ude	im pu dent	crim i nal	pu ri fy

wels in the second syllables of the following words the sound of short ů ; *as in* tŭb.

2	1	2	2.	1	2 2
y	dan′ ger ous		but′ ter fly		bit′ ter ness
ous	fe ver ish		ev er green		suf fer ing

LESSON III.

-pu-dent man is one who has no shame.
'-so-lent man is one who is proud, and treats rs with con-tempt.
vho are mean and wick'ed, should be treat'-ed con-tempt ; but the *in'-no-cent* and good should eat'-ed with re-spect.
·ence is the pow'er one man has o'-ver oth'-ers.
nen have great in'-flu-ence, or pow'er, with their *h'*-bors ; but bad men have no in'-flu-ence at all, the good.
ıul'-ti-ply ; that is, they increase in num'-bers; thus *pop'-u-late* the earth, or fill the earth with ple.
en are *li'-a-ble* to err, and should be ver'y careful t they do.
ıief end of man is to *glo-ri-fy* God, and en-joy for-ev'-er.

He is *crim'-i-nal* who has com-mit-ted some crime.
To be a slave of vice, is to en-dure' the worst kind *ser'-vi-tude.*
The *in'-no-cent* are ev'er will-ing to repair any *in'-ju-* they may do; but the *crim'-i-nal* oft'-en per-sist' their in-jus'-tice.
Some lands, or coun'-tries, are gov'-ern-ed by kings mon'-archs; they have what is call'ed mon-arch'-i-c gov'-ern-ments.
In the U-ni'-ted States we have no king nor no'-bles.
We make our own laws, or ap-point' persons to mal such laws as we like.
Le-ges is the Lat-in word for *laws.* So when peo-p make laws, they are said to *leg-is-late.*

CHAPTER VIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

LESSON I.

1 1 4	4 2 2	1 2 2
de ni' al	com mand' ed	de fen' sive
i de a	con tent ment	de fençe less
je ho vah	cor rect ive	de part ment
pro po şal	cor rect ness	de struc tive
re fu şal	cor rupt ing	de ter mine
re li ançe	of fen sive	re fresh ment
re çi tal	a mend ment	be gin ning
re new al	an şel ic	de çep tive
4 2 4	as sem ble	2 1 2
at tend' ançe	as sem bly	en forçe' ment
at tend ant	at ten tive	en fee ble
ob şer vant	4 4 2	en gage ment
pa rent al	ac com' plish	en slave ment
a bun dant	as ton ish	en tire ly
ac çept ançe	at tach ment	in de çent
as sist ançe	ad mon ish	en a ble

LESSON II.

2	2 2 2	1 2 4
ı′ ish	ter rif′ ic	re mo′ val
ess ing	in dul gent	re pent ant
ge ment	im per fect	re pent ançe
ess ive	in struc tive	2 4 4
ess ly	in jus tiçe	im por′ tant
ı sive	in dul gençe	per form ançe

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

1	2 4 1	2 1 1
ı çere′	un a ware′	in tro duçe′
fere	un a wareş	per se vere
1	1 2 1	2 4 2
gree′	o ver load′	dis ap prove′
) pear	2 1 1	dis poş şess
m plete	dis o blige′	in cor rect
p ply	in se cure	rec om mend

CHAPTER IX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

4 2	4 2 2	4 2 2
a bet	ac′ çi dent	con′ fi dençe
ı ble	can dle stick	cost li ness
ble	chas tiçe ment	crock er y
) 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
est ly	ev′ i dençe	gen′ er ous
s ty	dev il ish	gloom i ness
tive	çer tain ly	fif ti eth
ı ble	çit i zen	flour ish ing
ber ry	ex çel lençe	fool ish ness

bod-y of peo-ple which meets to-geth-er to make vs, is call-ed the *leg-is-la-ture.*

fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pīne, pĭn—nṍ, n

1 4 blam′ a ble	2 2 1 ar′ ti choke	2 2 2 neg′ li gençe
change a ble	in sti tute	per il ous
eat a ble	heş i tate	med i çine
peaçe a ble	hum ble bee	nour ish ment
suit a ble	2 1 2	priv i lege
1 2 2	im′ pu dençe	sev en ty
droll′ er y	in do lençe	hear ti ly
ea şi ly	in so lençe	heav en ly

LESSON II.

2 2 2 speç′ i men	1 2 2 feel′ ing ly	1 3 2 fȧith′ ful ly
2 4	fee ble ness	faith ful ness
mov′ a ble	for çi bly	fear ful ly
vil la nous	gree di ness	fear ful ness
1 2 2	like li hood	1 2 2
jui′ çi ness	i çi cle	stu′ di ous

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

1 1 2 be liev′ ing	2 2 2 dis heart′ en	2 2 di rec′ tion
de şi rous	dis tin guish	dis mis sion
fe ro cious	ex press ive	ex çep tion
o bli ging	ex çess ive	ex pres sion
pre vail ing	im prove ment	im pres sion
pro po sing	ex tin guish	in spec tion
de cree ing	sus pi cious	in struc tion
de çeiv ing	un çer tain	in ten tion
4 2 2 con tent′ ed	4 2 ad di′ tion	4 2 cor rec′ tion
for bid den	ad mis sion	ob jec tion
for bid ding	af fec tion	op pres sion
for giv ing	af flic tion	poş şes sion
for give ness	at ten tion	con di tion
for get ting	com mis sion	con fes sion

The vowels in the last syllables, in the following words, have the sound of short ŭ; *as heard in* tŭb.

4 2 3	2 1	1 2
ac cus′ tom	en dan′ ger	de çem′ ber
con duct or	1 2	de fend er
op press or	be gin′ ner	de liv er
2 2	no vem ber	pre tend er
im bit′ ter	re mem ber	re prov er
in struct′ er	2 2 3	4 2
sep tem ber	en deav′ or	for giv′ er
im prov er	in spect or	con sid er

The vowels in the second syllables, in the following words, have the sound of short ŭ; *as heard in* tŭb.

4 2	3 2	2 2
flat′ ter y	cov er let	dif′ fer ençe
mock er y	slov en ly	dif fer ent
3 3 2	broth er hood	drud ger y
col′ or ing	3 3	fish er y
com fort er	gov′ ern or	miş er y
2 2	4 2	nur ser y
glut′ ton y	north′ er ly	slip per y
1 2	1 2	yes ter day
east ′er ly	fi′ ner y	3
ea ger ly	kna ver y	vic′ tor y

The trees in the gar′-den are *flour′-ish-ing*, be-cause the *gar′-den-er* takes good care of them.

The boy who is *stu′-di-ous*, and who pays close *at-ten′-tion* to his books, will *dis-tin′-guish* himself.

John was a *gen′-er-ous* boy. By *ac′-ci-dent* he broke Charles' slate; and, in-stead′ of ma′-king an′y *con-ceal′-ment* of what he had done, went right to Charles, and made *con-fes′-sion*. He thus ob-tain′-ed Charles' *for-give-ness*. Thus, you see, *hon′-es-ty* is the best *pol′-i-cy*.

The boy who does what is *for-bid′-den*, deserves′ *chas′-tise-ment*.

CHAPTER X.

LESSON I.

Monosyllables of five or more letters.

1	1	1	1	1
beard	chain	clear	dream	gourd
bleat	chair	climb	faint	grain
bleed	cheap	cloak	field	great
board	cheat	close	fight	grief
boast	cheek	coach	feast	groan
braid	choke	cease	floor	guide
break	chain	court	force	juice
blown	clean	cream	ghost	knave

1	1	1	1	1
kneel	night	roast	snail	steal
knife	paint	rogue	snare	stray
least	peace	scare	spare	street
leave	queen	share	speak	swear
light	raise	shear	spear	sweep
might	reach	slain	spire	sweet
mould	rhyme	sight	spleen	sword
mourn	right	slice	stair	taste

LESSON II.

1	1	2	2	2
teach	twice	bench	death	verse
tease	weave	bliss	depth	fifth
thief	wheat	touch	ditch	goose
thigh	wheel	bloom	dread	guard
THine	whole	bread	earth	guess
throw	write	brook	tread	guilt
light	waist	build	trust	halve
toast	youth	calve	whoop	haunt

2	2	2	2	3
he*a*rd	*psa*lm	sk*u*ll	SOOTHE	front
h*ea*rt	sens*e*	*w*ring	st*ea*d	flood
l*ea*rn	shred	*w*rist	stern	glov*e*
crum*b*	shrug	*y*oung	swe*a*t	month
mil*ch*	sinçe	*w*rest	tempt	shov*e*
nooşe	sixth	swoon	thum*b*	flood
plum*b*	sinçe	ja*u*nt	tooth	wors*e*

LESSON III.

3	3	4	4 3	4 3
brawl	fa*u*lt	brass	bou*gh*	flour
br*oa*d	tha*w*	catch	cloud	gou*g*e
ca*u*şe	pa*u*şe	chaff	couch	rou*t*e
cha*l*k	sa*u*çe	*k*nock	count	rouşe
c*h*ôrd	scald	spaşm	crowd	scour
co*u*ld	small	*w*rong	brown	scout
cra*w*l	sta*l*k	brute	dou*b*t	scowl
fals*e*	stra*w*	bruişe	down	clown

1	1	1	1	1
bli*gh*t	co*u*rse	gro*w*th	scre*a*m	sque*a*l
bre*a*ch	cre*a*se	h*ei gh*t	screech	strain
breeze	fierçe	ho*a*rse	sleeve	stre*a*k
bri*gh*t	fli*gh*t	square	sli*gh*t	stre*a*m
*ch*aişe	fo*u*rth	scrape	sneeze	staveş
chang*e*	freeze	ple*a*şe	speech	strike
cheeşe	gre*a*se	praişe	spliçe	stripe
CLOTHE	gri*e*ve	pre*a*ch	sque*a*k	THO*ugh*

LESSON IV.

1	4	4 3	2	2
ti*gh*t	branch	bounçe	bre*a*st	fri*e*nd
thro*a*t	blotch	brown	bre*a*th	he*a*lth
*w*ri*gh*t	chançe	drowşe	bridge	h*ea*rth
bre*a*THE	glançe	ground	chooşe	length
CLOTHEş	prançe	growl	church	grudge
sle*igh*t	snatch	lounge	clinch	plunge

breech	thrash	plough	clutch	THENCE
coarse	2	sprout	crutch	school
2	spring	2	struck	search
skulk	squint	strut	hrust	wrench
sledge	starch	string	stitch	twelve
SMOOTH	starve	strung	threat	twitch
spread	stilts	switch	thread	whence

LESSON V.

Sound of oo, *in* doom.

boot	brood	booth	boor	boon
broom	bloom	coo	cool	coon
coot	droop	doom	fool	food
gloom	groom	goose	groove	hoof
loon	loose	mood	moon	moor
moose	moot	nook	noon	ooze
pool	poor	proof	roof	rood
roost	rook	scoop	sloop	soon
soot	sooth	SOOTHE	spool	spoon
spook	stook	stool	stood	swoon
swoop	too	tool	troop	woo

LESSON VI.

Sound of ou *in* house.

bound	bout	drought	drouth	fount
flounce	flour	gout	mount	pouch
shout	south	stout	sound	shroud
spouse	slouch	spout	couch	snout
trout	vouch	doubt	rout	flout

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

clou′ dy	coun′ ter	dis′ count	dough′ ty
floun′ der	foun′ der	thou′ sand	out′ law
out′ lay	gou′ ty	pou′ ty	frou′ zy

Words accented on the second.

t′	a mount′	an nounce′	a rouse′
md′	ca rouse′	de vour′	e nounce′
ounce′	sur round′	re nounce′	dis mount′

CHAPTER XI.

Accented on the first syllable.

LESSON I.

2 4 2 it a ble	4 2 4 2 prac′ ti ca ble	4 3 4 fash′ ion a ble
ca ble	prof it a bly	hon or a ble
a ble	mar riage a ble	2 3 4
t a ble	ob sti na cy	cus′ tom a ry
a ry	tol er a ble	par don a ble
2 2 cul ty	2 2 4 2 crim′ i nal ly	2 2 4 2 gen′ er al ly
ent ly	cred it a ble	mis er a ble
ous ly	del i ca cy	im i ta tive
ent ly	dic tion a ry	im i ta ble
len cy	en vi a ble	in ti ma cy
lent ly	es ti ma ble	nec es sa ry

od ac′-tions are *cred′-it-a-ble.*

e old her′-mit, in his lone′-ly cell, was *sol′-i-tu-ry.*

e youth was, *ev′-i-dent-ly,* in troub′-le. He had w-ed e′-vil men, and act′-ed *crim′-i-nal-ly.* But all ′-ces are *par′-don-a-ble* in those who re-pent′, and ent-ly pray for for-give′-ness.

es′-ti-ma-ble boy met a *mis′-er-a-ble* old beg′-gar, e′-ing that he could with *dif′-fi-cul-ty* move, be- he was so hun′-gry and faint, the young′-ster gave ll the mon′-ey he had, that he might buy some′- to eat. That lit′-tle boy act′-ed *gen′-er-ous-ly.*

LESSON II.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

4 1 2 2
a ma′ zing ly
con ve ni ençe
con ve ni ent
con clu sive ly
la bo ri ous
ob scu ri ty

1 2 2 2
de liv′ er y
de fen′ si ble
e ter ni ty
hu mil i ty
ne ces si ty
re şist i ble
se ver i ty
stu pid i ty

4 2 2 2
ab surd′ i ty
ac tiv i ty
at ten tive ly

4 4 2 2
as ton′ ish ment
com par i son
ras cal i ty

2 1 2 2
no to′ ri ous
fu tu ri ty
me lo di ous

1 4 2 2
hu man′ i ty
mo ral i ty
re al i ty

2 4 2 2
dis hon′ es ty
hy poc ri sy
im mod es ty
im pos si ble

4 1 4 2
a gree′ a bly
ad vi şa ble

2 1 2 2
en ti′ çing ly
cour a ge ous
ex çeed′ ing ly
ex pe ri ençe
har mo ni ous
im pu ri ty
in de çent ly

LESSON III.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

2 2 1
cul ti va′ tion
de pri va tion
dis tri bu tion
es ti ma tion

2 2 1
in spi ra′ tion
in ti ma tion
in vi ta tion
ir ri ta tion
lib er a tion
lim it a tion
med i ta tion
preş er va tion

2 2 1
ex pec ta′ tion
ex pi ra tion
heş i ta tion
gen er a tion

2 1 1
reg u la′ tion
reş o lu tion
spec u la tion
suf fo ca tion

2 4 1
dec la ra′ tion
ex cla ma tion
ex pla na tion

4 2 1
im i ta′ tion
in cli na tion
in di ca tion
in dig na tion

4 2 1
com bi na′ tion
com men da tion
con dem na tion
con tem pla tion
con ver sa tion
mod er a tion
op er a tion
ob li ga tion

LESSON IV.

He ask'-ed for his *de-liv'-e-ry*, or *lib-er-a'-tion*, from con-fine'-ment.

The boy be-hav'-ed *in-de'-cent-ly*, and was, in *re-al'-i-ty*, a ver'-y bad boy.

The *cul-ti-va'-tion* of the earth is a whole'-some and pleas'-ant oc-cu-pa'-tion.

He made a *res-o-lu'-tion* that he would study.

Bad ac'-tions meet with *con-dem-na'-tion;* but good ones meet with *com-men-da'-tion.*

At the *ex-pi-ra'-tion* of two weeks the school will close.

God is *su-pe'-ri-or* to man; that is, he is of a high'-er quality: or, man is *in-fe'-ri-or* to God; that is, he is of a lower quality or degree.

He was *ex-ceed'-ing-ly* glad to meet his friend

Good schol'-ars strive to stand high in the *es-ti-ma'-tion* of their teach'-ers.

CHAPTER XII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

LESSON I.

2 2 1 2 2
ri dic' u lous ly

2 2 2 4 2
in del' i ca cy
in es ti ma ble

2 2 2 4
in ex' pli ca ble
in suf fer a ble

4 2 2 4
con sid' er a ble

2 4 1 4
im prac' ti ca ble
in hab it a ble
im ag in a ry

4 1 2 2
con ve' ni ent ly
con ve ni en cy
la bo ri ous ly
com mo di ous ly
com pos ed ly

fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pine, pĭn—nȯ, mȯve,

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

2 2 4 2 2 lib er al′ i ty	2 1 1 2 2 dis o be′ di ençe
sim i lar i ty	dis o be di ent
gen er al i ty	çer e mo ni ous
gen er os i ty	in ge nu i ty
2 2 2 2 2 in ex pres′ si bly	4 4 2 3 2 con tra dic′ tor y
in sin çer i ty	prob a bil i ty
im per çep ti ble	4 2 4 3 2 sat is fac′ tor y
in ex pres si ble	

LESSON II.

When ABLE, *or* IBLE, *is added to words already ending in* E, *the* E *is omitted; unless the word ends in* CE, GE, *or* EE, *when the final* E *is retained.*

sale	sa la ble	de şire	de şi ra ble
blame	bla ma ble	move	mov a ble
tame	ta ma ble	ad mire	ad′ mi ra ble
rate	ra ta ble	com pare	com′ par a ble
tithe	ti tha ble	pal ate	pal′ at a ble
size	si za ble	val ue	val′ u a ble
sense	sen si ble	çen sure	çen′ su ra ble
forçe	for çi ble	re pute	rep′ u ta ble
note	no ta ble	dis pute	dis′ pu ta ble

Words ending in CE, GE, *and* EE.

traçe	traçe′ a ble	charge	charge′ a ble
peaçe	peaçe′ a ble	agree	a gree′ a ble

LESSON III.

The sound of oi, *as in* voice.

ɔist	joint	point	poise
ɑoit	doit	joist	moist
ɨst	coin	moil	voice

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

ɔoi′ der	foi′ ble	clois′ ter	noi′ some
ois′ ture	loi′ ter	join′ er	hoi′ den
ɔi′ son	poin′ ter	oint′ ment	oil′ y
ɔi′ sy	toil′ et	spoil′ er	

Words accented on the second syllable.

l join′	em broil′	ap point′	pur loin
noint′	re joice′	a void′	sub join′

LESSON IV.

When a word ends in y, *preceded by a consonant, the* y *is changed into* ies *to form the plural. The following words are examples.*

y	skies	fly	flies	spy	spies

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

ba′ by	ba′ bies	la′ dy	la′ dies
fair′ y	fair′ ies	glo′ ry	glo′ ries
to′ ry	to′ ries	cher′ ry	cher′ ries
ber′ ry	ber′ ries	bod′ y	bod′ ies
cit′ y	cit′ ies	treat′ y	treat′ ies
du′ ty	du′ ties	lil′ y	lil′ ies
pit′ y	pit′ ies	mer′ cy	mer′ cies
can′ dy	can′ dies	fu′ ry	fu′ ries
gra′ vy	gra′ vies	par′ ty	par′ ties
po′ ny	po′ nies	sto′ ry	sto′ ries

CHAPTER XIII.

Fore, over, up, under, *and* **un,** *are some of the simp Saxon prefixes, and added to simple Saxon primit compose words easily understood by the young sch*

LESSON I.

Accented on the second syllable.

fore arm′	fore cast′	fore close′
fore doom′	fore fend′	fore go′
fore judge′	fore know′	fore lay′
fore run′	fore see′	fore show′
fore taste′	fore tell′	fore warn′

Accented on the first syllable.

fore′ deck	fore′ end	fore′ foot
fore′ ground	fore′ head	fore′ land
fore′ lock	fore′ man	fore′ mast
fore′ most	fore′ noon	fore′ part
fore′ rank	fore′ said	fore′ sail
fore′ sight	fore′ taste	fore′ thought
fore′ top	fore′ named	fore′ sworn

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

fore′ fa ther	fore′ fin ger	fore′ nam ed
fore′ run ner	fore′ tell er	fore′ tok en

LESSON II.

Words of three syllables accented on the third.

o ver act′	o ver arch′	o ver awe′
o ver bear′	o ver cast′	o ver charge′
o ver cloud′	o ver come′	o ver do′
o ver flow′	o ver freight′	o ver grow′
o ver hang′	o ver haul′	o ver head′
o ver hear′	o ver heat′	o ver joy′
o ver lade′	o ver lay′	o ver hop′
o ver load′	o ver look′	o ver match′
o ver much′	o ver night′	o ver pass′
o ver press′	o ver rate′	o ver reach′
o ver ride′	o ver rule′	o ver run′
o ver see′	o ver set′	o ver shade
o ver shoot′	o ver aim′	o ver sleep′
o ver spread′	o ver stock′	o ver strain′
o ver take′	o ver throw′	o ver top′
o ver turn′	o ver wear′	o ver weigh
o ver whelm′	o ver work′	o ver wrought

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

o′ ver alls	o′ ver board	o′ ver growth
o′ ver plus	o′ ver poise	o′ ver turn

Words of four syllables accented on the third.

o ver bal′ ance	o ver bur′ den	o ver meas′ ure
o ver pow′ er	o ver se′ er	o ver shad′ ow

fāte, fâr, fåll, fȧt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn—nò, mŏve,

LESSON III.

Words of two syllables accented on the last.

up bear′	up braid′	up cast′	up hold′
up lift′	up raise′	up rear′	up rise′
up root′	up set′	up turn′	up wind′

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

up′ hill	up′ land	up′ right	up′ roar
up′ shot	up′ side	up′ start	up′ ward

Words of three syllables accented on the third.

un der bid′	un der go′	un der ground′
un der growth′	un der hand′	un der lay′
un der let′	un der line′	un der mine′
un der neath′	un der pin′	un der prop′
un der rate′	un der score′	un der sell′
un der stand′	un der stood′	un der take′
un der went′	un der wrote′	un der write′

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

un′ der ling	un′ der most	un′ der plot
un′ der wood	un′ der brush	

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

un′ bound	un′ found	un′ bent	un′ born
un′ bought	un′ caught	un′ fair	un′ fought
un′ felt	un′ fit	un′ done	un′ true
un′ sound	un′ swept	un′ drank	un′ wise

Words in which i *has the sound of* ee.

cam phine	ma rine	ma chine

PART SECOND.

INTRODUCTION.

The want of a fair knowledge of the English language is felt by too many. Children in our Common Schools are exercised in *spelling* words they know nothing about, and never, in after life, unless *very* learned, can have occasion to use.

The Second Part of these Lessons will greatly obviate this difficulty. By the proper use of this, the pupil gradually becomes acquainted with the great mass of words more commonly in use in books; and by this means reading, that has been a task to him, becomes one of his greatest enjoyments.

This part includes over three thousand words carefully selected between two extremes. All those words in use in common conversation, and with which every child of twelve years is acquainted, may be found in the First Part, while the great number of words which more properly belong to the technicalities of science or literature must be sought in dictionaries. The great mass of words between these two extremes, such as are found in periodicals and books of travel, biography, &c., are here defined in such language as the child can comprehend. The definitions are not mere synonymes, or in language more unintelligible to the child than the word to be defined; but each has been carefully re-written for this book, and with the plan of the book in view. Great pains have been taken in the selection of words for this part, that it might not be too large, and yet contain all that is necessary.

The teacher will here find nothing to omit. No superfluous matter is introduced. Everything is to be learned. Some of the more noticeable Saxon, Latin and Greek prefixes, and a few of the Latin primitives have been introduced, rather to show the pupil how the language is constructed than to teach him the perfect analy-

sis of it. That must be learned in other Common school scholars generally have no time t To the classical scholar the small list of pr offered may appear ridiculous; but it has been to refer to such only, for the formation of Englis as will be obvious to the pupil in the common sc show him how words are formed, and excite his c in that direction; and should he choose to pu studies, he can do so elsewhere.

Towards the end of the book suffixes are als with their meaning, and the manner of formin with their aid.

Directions and rules will be found at the begin chapters as occasion is found for their use.

The Latin primitives are referred to by figur the derivative word. The figures over the lette to the top of the page for the sounds of the lett the First Part.

EXPLANATION OF THE PREFIXE

A Prefix is a letter, syllable, or word placed and joined to some other word to vary or modify nification. Thus *un* prefixed to *like* forms *unlike*

SAXON PREFIXES.

A signifies *on*, or *to*; as *a*-shore, *on shore*; *a*-back, *the back*.

Be signifies *by*, *near*, *around*, *over*; as *be*-side, *by the side*; *be*-sprinkle, to scatter over.

For signifies *against*, *not*; as *for*-bid, to speak *for*-sake, not to seek, or desert entirely.

Mis signifies *wrong*, or *error*; as *mis*-spell to *spell*

Out signifies *beyond*, *more*; as *out*-run, to *run out*-bid to *bid more*.

Un signifies *not*; as *un*-just, *not just*.

With signifies *against*, or *from*; as *with*-stand, *against*; *with*-drawn, to *draw from*.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, *AB*, or *ABS*, signifies *from* or *away*; as *a*-vert from; *ab*-duct, to *lead away*.

Ad, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *at*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, and *at*, signify *to*, o something to the first meaning; as *ad*-join, *to join to*,

before c, changes the *d* into *c*; before *f*, into *f*. Thus, instead of *ad-crue*, *ad-fix*, &c., it becomes *ac-crue*, *af-fix*.

Ante signifies *before*, either in time or place; as *ante*-date, *to date before*; *ante*-diluvian, *before the flood*; *ante*-room, *a room before another*.

Com, *con*, *cog*, *col*, or *cor*, signifies *together*, or *with*; as *con*-tract, *to draw together*; *com*-bine, *to join together*; *cog*-nate, *produced together*.

Contra, or *counter*, means *against* or *opposite*; as *con-tra*-dict, to *speak against*; *counter*-act, to *act against*.

De signifies *from*; as *de*-tract, *to take from*.

Dis, *di*, or *dif*, means *away*, or *apart*; as *dis*-pel, to *drive away*; *di*-vide, *to separate*, &c.

E, *ex*, *ec*, or *ef*, means *out*, or *out of*; as *e*-merge, to rise out of; *ex*-clude, *to shut out*.

In, *im*, *ig*, *il*, or *ir*, prefixed to adjectives, is equal to *not*; as *im*-mortal, *not mortal*; *in*-sane, *not sane*, &c. But when prefixed to verbs, it increases the force of their signification; as *im*-mure, *to inclose*; *in*-fix, *to fix deep*; *in*-case, *to inclose in a case*.

Inter signifies *between*; as *inter*-pose, *to step between*.

Per signifies *through or by*; as *per*-vade, *to pass through*; *per*-cent., *by the hundred*.

Post signifies *after*; as *post*-meridian, *afternoon*.

Pre signifies *before*; as *pre*-fix, *to place before*.

Pro means *forward*, or *forth*; as *pro*-pel, *to drive forward*; *pro*-duce, *to bring*, or *lead forth*.

Re signifies *again*, or *back*; as *re*-view, *to view again*; *re*-pel, *to drive back*; *re*-attack, *to attack again*.

Retro signifies *backward*; as to *retro*-grade, *to go backward*; *retro*-vert, *to turn back*.

Semi means *half*; as *semi*-circle, *half-circle*.

Sub, and *subter*, signify *under*; as *sub*-scribe, *to write under*.

Super signifies *above*, or *over*; as *super*-fine, *very fine*.

Trans signifies *beyond*, or *through*; as *trans*-atlantic, *being beyond the Atlantic*; *trans*-fix, *to pierce through*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

Anti signifies *against*; as *anti*-dote, *a remedy against*.

Dia signifies *through*; as *dia*-meter, *the measure through*; *dia*-phanous, *that may be seen through*.

Hemi means *half*; as *hemi*-sphere, *half sphere*.

Hyper signifies *over* and *above*; as *hyper*-critic, *exact beyond reason*; *hyper*-oxyd, *containing oxygen to excess*.

LATIN PRIMITIVES.

1. traho, tractum; *to draw.*
2. dico, dictum; *to say.*
3. cedo, cessum; *to yield.*
4. venio, ventum; *to come.*
5. verto, versum; *to turn.*
6. facio, factum; *to do, or make.*
7. premo, pressum; *to press.*
8. gradior, gressus; *to go.*
9. pello, pulsum; *to drive.*
10. tendo, tensum; *to stretch.*
11. fero, latum; *to bear, or carry.*
12. jacio, jactum; *to throw.*
13. pendeo, pensum; *to hang.*
14. scribo, scriptum; *to write.*
15. spiro, spiratum; *to breathe.*
16. vinco, victum; *to conquer.*
17. mitto, missum; *to send.*
18. figo, fixum; *to fix.*
19. struo, structum; *to for*
20. tango, tactum; *to touc*
21. voco, vocatum; *to call.*
22. tortus, &c.; *twisted.*
23. solvo, solutum; *to diss*
24. volvo, volutum; *to roll.*
25. duco, ductum; *to lead*
26. claudo, clausum; *to cl*
27. sumo, sumptum; *to ta*
28. puto, putatum; *to thin*
29. fundo, fusum; *to melt.*
30. ludo, lusum; *to sport.*
31. ago, actum; *to act.*
32. tribuo, tributum; *to gi*
33. sto, steti, statum; *to s*
34. jungo, junctum; *to joi*

PARTS OF SPEECH.

n.—stands for the word *noun*, which means *name.* All n of persons, places, and things, are nouns—as, *house*, &c.

a.—stands for the word *adjective*, which means *added to.* adjective is a word added to a noun, to describe or ify it—as, a *tall* man, a *poor* house, &c.

v.—stands for *verb.* The verb is a word which desc some action or motion—as, the man *walks*, &c.

ad.—stands for *adverb*—a word which means *joined to a ve* describe or qualify it—as, the man runs *swiftly.*

Teacher.—What is the meaning of the word *compress*

Pupil.—It means the act of *pressing together.*

Teacher.—How is it made?

Pupil.—From *pressum*, (see Latin Primitives above, N and the prefix, *com.*

EXERCISES IN DEFINITIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Words of one syllable defined.

LESSON 1.

FATE.

ıne, *n.* poison, mischief, ruin.
ıle, *n.* a space between hills, a vale.
ıte, *n.* the time of an event or act.
in, *ad.* gladly.
me, *n.* renown, reputation, glory.
te, *n.* lot, destiny; ruin, death.
ail, *a.* weak, easily destroyed.
ıage, *n.* a rule of measuring.
'ave, *a.* solemn, weighty.
aim, *v.* to lame, to wound.
ıve, *v.* to lay with brick or stone.
ague, *n.* a disease, any thing vexatious.
ınge, *v.* to place in order; to rove.
ge, *n.* a wise man; a plant.
ıne, *a.* sound, regular in mind.
:ale, *v.* to climb as by a ladder.
ate, *n.* a condition, a republic, a kingdom.
ace, *n.* a mark; a footstep.
ın, *a.* empty; fruitless; showy
'ay, *n.* a low, one-horse cart.
'ade, *n.* rank; the degree of rise or fall in a road.
ve, *v.* to wash or bathe.
ace. *n.* a club, carried before officers as a mark of authority; a kind of spice.
aize, *n.* Indian corn.
'ate, *v.* to talk foolishly.
ıte, *v.* to satisfy.
ail, *n.* a track; scent left by an animal pursued.
aif, *n.* goods found, of which the owner is not known.

LESSON II

FAR.

2

a*l*ms, *n.* a gift to the poor, a charity.
barb, *n.* a point, beard.
bard, *n.* a poet.
charm, *v.* to delight, to bewitch.
chart, *n.* a map, coasts or lands marked out on paper.
craft, *n.* cunning, a trade.
da*u*nt, *v.* to discourage, to frighten.
garb, *n.* dress.
*gu*ard, *n.* a watchman; defence, security.
ha*u*nt, *v.* to visit often, to frequent.
la*u*nch, *v.* to cause to slide into the water.
mar, *v.* to injure, to deface, to spoil.
mass, *n.* a lump, a body of matter.
pa*l*m, *n.* a tree; victory; a part of the hand.
waft, *v.* to bear through air or water; to float.

An old man in a ragged *garb* went from door to door, begging *alms*.

After the ship was finished it was *launched*, and was *wafted* upon the water.

An old man's orchard was *haunted* by bad boys, who came to steal his apples. The old man set his dog as a *guard* to watch the fruit. But when the boys came and saw the dog, they were not the least *daunted*, and instantly began to pelt the poor animal with stones. The dog, however, soon put them to flight. The victory was his; he bore off the *palm*.

LESSON III.

FALL.

3

a*w*e, *n.* fear mixed with wonder or reverence.
clau*s*e, *n.* a part of a sentence, a sentence.
da*w*n, *n.* the break of day; beginning.
dwarf, *n.* one below the common size.
fra*u*d, *n.* deceit, trick.
fra*ught*, *a.* filled, full, loaded.

n. thin silk or linen.
a. lame.
n. an open space between woods.
n. a pledge, any thing given as security.
v. to cross, to oppose.
a. pale, sickly.

FAT.

n. a mark or sign by which one is distinguished.
a. soft, mild.
n. a gap, cleft or opening.
n. the side of the body, or of an army.
a. liberal, open, free-hearted.
v. to free or exempt from postage.
n. great pain.
n. a level piece of ground.
v. to examine closely.
n. a quantity of land; a little book.

LESSON IV.

MÆ.

v. to yield, to give up.
n. an action, a deed.
a. swift, nimble, active.
n. a company of ships.
v. to shine with sudden flashes.
n. soil, land belonging to a church.
n. the bottom of a ship.
n. a union of two or more parties for any particular purpose.
n. a letting of a house or land.
n. a reward, a recompense, a gift.
n. look, manner, appearance.
n. a loud sound.
n. an equal, a nobleman.
n. the column or pillar, that supports an arch.
n. an excuse, an apology.
n. a large net used in fishing.
n. a globe, an orb; a limit.

theme, *n.* a subject on which a person talks or writes.
tier, *n.* a row, or rank.
wield, *v.* to use with power, to handle.

The soldier is a man who loves to go to war, and *wield* the sword. The bright steel blade *gleams* in the sun, and the soldier's *fleet* horse, startled by the trumpet's *peal*, bears him on to battle. His *feats* are bloody, and are a *theme* for poets to write upon. Let us *cede* to those who fight for their country, their *meed* of *fame*.

LESSON V.

MET.

cleft, *n.* an opening, a crevice.
dearth, *n.* scarcity, want, need; barrenness.
deck, *v.* to dress, to ornament.
deck, *n.* the floor that covers a ship.
dense, *a.* thick, close.
ebb, *v.* to flow back; to decay.
fell, *a.* cruel, fierce, savage.
fen, *n.* bog, a marsh or swamp.
helm, *n.* a thing to steer a ship by, the rudder.
herd, *n.* a drove.
knell, *n.* the sound of a bell ringing at a funeral.
quell, *v.* to subdue or put down, to quiet.
rend, *v.* to tear apart.
pledge, *n.* something given as a security, a pawn.
rent, *n.* a breach; money paid for the use of property.
sketch, *n.* an outline, or rough picture of any thing.
stealth, *n.* the act of stealing, secret act.
stress, *n.* force; importance.
tempt, *v.* to entice to do an evil act; to try.
test, *n.* a trial, an examination.
verge, *n.* a border, edge, brink; a rod.

The wind blew with such violence that the *fleet* was scattered upon the sea. The *dense* clouds darkened

air; the heavy waves dashed over the *deck* of the s; but nothing could *quell* the courage of the men stood at the *helm*, and guided the vessel.

LESSON VI.

PINE.

ht, *v.* to blast, to destroy.
e, *n.* deceitful cunning, fraud.
n. an island, a piece of land surrounded by water.
ht, *n.* power, force.
e, *n.* a place where they dig minerals.
e, *n.* a county.

PIN.

; *n.* a steep rock, a precipice.
n. a noise, a loud sound.
, *v.* to cover with gold, to adorn.
, *n.* the handle of a sword.
t, *n.* a place where metal is made into money, where money is coined; a plant.

NO.

st, *n.* the shore.
st, *v.* to sail along the shore.
n. an enemy.
l, *v.* a place in a river where people may cross by wading.
ge, *n.* a place where iron or other metal is heated and hammered.
pe, *v.* to feel along in the dark.
THe, *v.* to hate; to be disgusted or sickened with.
e, *n.* learning.
rçe, *n.* a spring, or fountain; first cause.

There are many lead *mines* in the Western States.
If you wish to see a *forge*, you must go into a blacksmith's shop.

CHAPTER II.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

[*The figures attached to the words, refer to the Latin Primitives, on page 60.*]

FATE.

1

a gent,[31] *n.* an actor; one who acts for another.
a lien, *n.* [āle-yĕn] a person who belongs to another country; a stranger.
a zure, *a.* [ā-zhûre] blue.
bale ful, *a.* sorrowful, sad, hurtful.
bane ful, *a.* poisonous, ruinous.
ba sis, *n.* foundation; the bottom of any thing; that on which any thing rests.
ca dençe, *n.* a fall of the voice.
fra grançe, *n.* sweetness of smell.
frail ty, *n.* weakness.
gla zier, *n.* one who sets glass.
ha ven, *n.* a harbor, a shelter.
la tent, *a.* hidden, secret,
lay man, *n.* one of the people, not a preacher.
na tal, *a.* relating to birth. [by birth.
na tive, *a.* produced by nature; natural, conferred
na tive, *n.* one born in a place.
na val, *a.* belonging to ships.
na vy, *n.* a fleet; a company of ships.
pha lanx, *n.* a troop of men formed in close array.
plain tif, *n.* one who begins a lawsuit.
plain tive, *a.* complaining; expressive of sorrow.
sa ble, *a.* black, dark.
sa ble, *n.* an animal covered with black fur.
sa chem, *n.* an Indian chief.
spa cious, *a.* wide, extensive.
state ly, *a.* grand, imposing.
states man, *n.* one learned in the arts of government.

LESSON II.

How he *loathes guile* who loves truth!

The earth is *spacious*, and is the *source* of many blessings.

Benedict Arnold is the name of an American *traitor*.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were two great American *statesmen*.

Negroes are sometimes called the *sable* sons of Africa, because they are *natives* of Africa. Many are natives of America.

Our government has many ships of war on the ocean; they are called the American *Navy*. In times of war, these ships meet the ships of other nations upon the ocean, and they fight till they conquer, or are conquered. Such battles are called *naval* battles. Our ships had some hard fighting during the last war with England, which you must read about, one of these days.

Some years ago there were many Indian tribes in this country, and each tribe had its *sachem*.

LESSON III.

FAR.

2

arc′tic, *a.* northern.
ar gue, *v.* to debate, to reason.
car go, *n.* a ship's loading.
daunt less, *a.* fearless, bold.
gar land, *n.* a wreath of flowers.
gar nish, *v.* to ornament.
la va, *n.* matter thrown out of a volcano or burning mountain.
mar gin, *n.* edge, or border.
mas sy, *a.* bulky, heavy.
mas tif, *n.* a large species or kind of dog.
parch ment, *n.* skins dressed to write on.
scar let, *a.* a deep red color.
sar casm, *n.* a keen and reproachful expression.
tar dy, *a.* slow, late.
tar nish, *v.* to soil, to blacken, to lose brightness.

LESSON IV.

FALL.

[3]

awn′ ing, *n.* canvass or cloth covering from the weather.
haugh ty, *a.* proud, disdainful.
lau rel, *n.* an evergreen tree.
pal sy, *n.* a loss of the sense of feeling.
plau dit, *n.* praise, applause.
war rant, *n.* power, authority; a writ.

FAT.

[4]

ab′ bey, *n.* a place where religious persons spend their lives. The men are called *monks*, and the women *nuns*.
ab ject,[1 2] *a.* mean, low, cast off.
ac çent, *n.* a particular stress of voice, indicated thus, ′.
ad vent,[4] *n.* a coming, an arrival.
am bush, *n.* a concealed place where troops lie in wait to attack the enemy by surprise.
an guish, *n.* great pain, distress.
an them, *n.* a holy song.
ax le, *n.* the shaft on which a wheel turns.
baf fle, *v.* to outwit, to defeat.
bal last, *n.* weight used for steadying a ship.
bank rupt, *n.* one who has failed in business.
ban quet, *n.* a feast.
bar ren, *a.* not productive, unfruitful.
can çel, *v.* to cross out, to make void; to solve.
cap tious, *a.* fault finding, peevish.
cap tive, *n.* one taken in war, a slave.
chal lenge, *n.* a summons to fight, a banter, a demand.
chan nel, *n.* the course of running waters.
chat tel, *n.* any movable property.
crag gy, *a.* rough, rocky, full of crags.
dal ly, *v.* to trifle, to caress.
fac tion, *n.* a party acting in opposition to the general will, a dissention, a tumult.

LESSON V.

FAT.

ı' ine, *n.* a scarcity of food.
ı ish, *v.* to starve.
ː ture, *v.* to break, or crack.
ˌ ile, *a.* brittle, easily broken.
nd eur, *n.* [grân-jûr] greatness.
ɑ let, *n.* a small village.
guid, *a.* faint, weak.
ɛ im, *n.* an established principle or proposition.
açe, *n.* a grand house in which some king or great person lives.
lid, *a.* pale.
ic, *n.* a sudden fright; a fright without any real [cause.
sion, *n.* [pâsh-ůn] the feeling, excitement, or movement of the mind; love; anger, suffering.
ı part, *n.* a wall that defends a place from the attack of an enemy; any thing that secures safety.
kle, *v.* to fester, to be inflamed, to become more [violent.
ine, *n.* violence, plunder, taking things by force.
ture, *n.* extreme delight.
c tion, *n.* the act of some high power making sound or valid the act of some person; confirmation; authority.
guine, *a.* red; warm; ardent, confident.
ire, *n.* a discourse or poem, censuring vice or folly; severe remark.
ıd ard, *n.* a staff with a flag of colors; an established rule of measure.
ure, *n.* the height of any animal.
ue, *n.* an image.
ute, *n.* an act, or law, passed by the supreme power of a state.
ı quil, *a.* peaceful, quiet.
iant, *a.* brave, courageous.
id, *a.* sound, firm; according to law.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u; *as*, ma-jor, *pronounced* ma-jur

1

ma′ jor, *a.* greater.
pa tron, *n.* a protector, a supporter.
trai tor, *n.* one who betrays the trust placed in him by his country.
va por, *n.* steam; fluid made thin by heat.

2

ar′ bor, *n.* a seat shaded with trees.
ar dor, *n.* warmth or heat; eagerness.
chand ler, *n.* one who sells candles.
gar ner, *n.* a granary, a place where grain is stored.
arch er, *n.* one who shoots with a bow and arrow.

3

pau′ per, *n.* a poor person; one supported by the public.
squad ron, *n.* a division of a fleet; a body of troops.
thral dom, *n.* slavery; bondage.

4

ab′ bot, *n.* the man who governs in an abbey.
an chor, *n.* an iron for holding ships at rest in water.
bal lot, *n.* a vote written upon a ball or piece of paper.
ban ner, *n.* a flag.
chap ter, *n.* a division of a book.
fac tor, *n.* an agent, or one who acts for another.
fath om, *n.* a measure of six feet.
phan tom, *n.* something that appears; a ghost, a fancied vision.
ran cor, *n.* fierce hatred; malice.
ran som, *n.* a price paid to relieve one from captivity or punishment.

LESSON VI.

The enemy, having scaled the *ramparts*, surrounded the king's *palace*. The king looked out, and seeing their *standard* waving in the air, he was *panic*-stricken, and could not defend himself. The king became the

captive of the enemy, who treated him with great *rancor*. The enemy said they would take the king's life, unless a thousand dollars were paid as a *ransom*. This sum was willingly paid by the king's friends, and in *rapture* he was set free, and the enemy ceased their *rapine*.

George had a thorn in his foot, which *rankled* there, and produced a great sore: also, when he was called a rogue by James, the unkind word *rankled* in his bosom, and caused him much *anguish*.

Some men are always very *tran'-quil;* but there are others who are easily excited, and when they are in a rage they cannot control themselves. These are men of *passion*. The man who is easily provoked, is a passionate man.

The field was *sanguine* after battle. The little girl was *sanguine* that she should have her lesson in season. James bargained with a merchant for a book. The merchant was afraid the bargain was not *valid*, because James was a boy; but when the merchant saw James' father, he *sanctioned* the bargain, and it then became valid.

LESSON VII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

FATE.

a base,' *v.* to cast down, to humble, to degrade.
ab stain, *v.* to forbear; to deny one's self, to refrain.
as suage, *v.* to soften, to ease; to put at rest; to pacify.
a vail, *n.* profit; benefit; advantage.
be tray, *v.* to deliver to an enemy; to break a trust.
be wail, *v.* to bemoan, to express sorrow for.
cam paign, *n.* an open field; the time an army keeps the field.
con strain, *v.* to force; to urge.
de claim, *v.* to make a speech or oration, to "speak a piece" on the stage.
de fame, *v.* to slander; to speak evil of; to destroy one's fame.

de fray, *v.* to pay; to discharge, as cost or expe
de tail, *v.* to relate; to report in particulars.
di late,[11] *v.* to expand, or swell; to enlarge, to e
in all directions.
do main, *n.* dominion, or supreme power; posses
estate or land.
e late,[11] *v.* to raise, as the mind or spirits; t
up or make proud.
en grave, *v.* to cut, as metals, stones, or other
things, with a chisel; to cut l
or pictures on stones or metal
impress deeply.
e rase, *v.* to rub or scrape out; to blot out; to de
es tate, *n.* condition; rank; possession, for
property.
e vade, *v.* to avoid or escape by smartness or
ning; to slip away.
in hale, *v.* to draw into the lungs; to draw in
breathing.
ex hale, *v.* to send out, or draw out; to force e
in breathing.
in flame, *v.* to set on fire; to heat; to excite the
to excite the passion.
in flate, *v.* to swell with air; to blow in; to pu
in nate, *a.* inborn, native, natural.
in sane, *a.* unsound in mind; mad.
in vade, *v.* to enter a country as an enemy; to a
per tain, *v.* to belong; to be the property, rig
duty of.
per vade, *v.* to pass through; to spread throu
re gale, *v.* to refresh; to gratify, as the sense; to
re strain, *v.* to hold back; to check; to hinde
confine.
re tain, *v.* to keep in possession, to hold; to en
or keep in pay.
re trace, *v.* to trace back; to go back in the
track or path.
vouch safe, *v.* to permit to be done without dange
condescend.

LESSON VIII.

FAR.

2

ca tarr*h*′, *n.* a cold.

de bar, *v.* to cut off from entrance, to shut out, to prevent.

em bark, *v.* to go on board a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in business.

de bark, *v.* to leave or come off a ship, to disembark.

dis card, *v.* to cast off, to thrust away, to reject.

em balm, *v.* to preserve a person's body by filling it with spices and drugs; to preserve.

en chant, *v.* to practice witchcraft on any thing; to highly delight; to charm.

en hançe, *v.* to raise; to heighten; to increase.

im part, *v.* to give, grant, or communicate.

in graft, *v.* to fix a scion, or twig of one tree into another that it may grow; to set or fix deep and firm.

re gard, *v.* to look upon with interest; to esteem, to value.

re gard, *n.* look; attention; esteem; respect.

re past, *n.* the act of taking food; a meal; food.

re tard, *v.* to lessen the swiftness of motion; to delay; to hinder.

FALL.

3

ap pall′, *v.* to discourage with fear; to so fill the mind with fear that it loses its firmness.

ap plaud, *v.* to praise by words or actions; to commend.

as sault, *n.* an attack; a violent onset; threats.

as sault, *v.* to attack with weapons or words.

FAT.

4

at tract′,[1] *v.* to draw to.

con tract,[1] *v.* to draw together, to close, as a bargain.

de tract,[1] *v.* to draw from, as from one's character; to slander.

ex tract,[1] *v.* to draw out, to take from.

pro tract,[1] *v.* to draw forward, to lengthen, or continue.

sub tract,[1] *v.* to draw from, or take away a part.

de tach, *v.* to separate; to part from; to send off.
e lapse, *v.* to slide away; to pass away silently, as time.
ex panse, *n.* a spreading; a wide space.
mo rass, *n.* a swamp, or marsh.
re lapse, *n.* a falling back.
re lax, *v.* to loosen, to slacken.
im plant, *v.* to set or plant for growth.

LESSON IX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

ME.

cre′[1] dençe, *n.* belief, credit.
de ism, *n.* a belief in a God by those who deny revelation.
de ist, *n.* one who believes in God and not revelation.
ea glet, *n.* a young eagle.
e dict,[2] *n.* a decree or order which goes out from a monarch to his subjects.
e ra, *n.* a fixed point of time from which we reckon years; a space of time between two points.
e ther, *n.* a fine subtle fluid; pure air.
se quel, *n.* that which follows; consequence.
treat ise, *n.* a tract; a writing upon a subject.
ze nith, *n.* a point in the middle of the heavens directly over head.

MET.

çes′[2] sion,[3] *n.* the act of giving.
des ert, *n.* a tract of land not inhabited; a vast sandy plain.
des pot, *n.* a tyrant; a prince who has unbounded power over his subjects or people.
em pire, *n.* supreme power of governing; a region or country ruled over by an emperor; supreme control.
en sign, *n.* the flag or banner of a military company; an officer who carries the colors.
fer tile, *a.* fruitful, productive, rich.

oy, *n.* a person sent by government to a foreign country to transact some business; a messenger.

ent, *a.* hot; hot in temper; ardent, earnest.

al, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay.

net, *n.* armor to defend the head with.

mit, *n.* a person who leaves society and lives alone.

ace, *v.* to threaten.

tal, *a.* belonging to the mind.

ant, *n.* a school-master; one who makes a vain show of learning.

sion, *n.* a yearly allowance of a sum of money.

sive, *a.* thoughtful, serious.

ure, *v.* to make a false oath, to forswear.

zy, *n.* madness.

ace,[6] *n.* something written in explanation of a book, and placed in its first part.

less, *a.* careless, heedless.

ord, *n.* a register; an account of acts or proceedings made in writing by some proper officer.

ue, *v.* to free or deliver from confinement, evil, or danger.

ence, *n.* a judgment pronounced by a court upon a criminal; an opinion; a short saying; a period.

ph, *n.* an angel of the highest order.

ile, *a.* slavish, mean; cringing, meanly submissive.

ire, *n.* an apparition, a ghost.

ile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, not productive.

ure, *n.* the act of weaving; a web; the quality of a fabric or web, as regards its threads, or weaving.

pass, *v.* to intrude upon others' premises or rights; to injure one; to transgress.

al, *a.* spoken, by word.

lant, *a.* green, flourishing.

lure, *n.* green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

ige, *n.* a mark or footstep; a trace.

yr, *n.* the west wind; a soft, mild breeze.

fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

In the following words, the vowels of the last syllables have the sound of u *short; as,* be-ṣom, *pronounced* be-ṣum.

1
be′ ṣom, *n.* a broom, a twig to sweep with.
mea gre, *a.* thin, lean; poor; barren.
fĕl on *n.* a person guilty of a crime punishable with death or imprisonment; a painful swelling in the membrane that covers the bone of the fingers.
fer vor, *n.* heat or warmth; heat of mind; zeal.

LESSON X.

At noon the sun was at the *zenith*, and poured down his hot rays upon the *fertile* earth. There was no *zephyr* stirring, and the heat was *fervent*. How parched were the sands upon the *desert*, where there was no *verdure!*

The whole unbounded universe is God's *empire.*

Upwards of eighteen hundred and forty years have *elapsed* since the *era* of Christ's *advent* and crucifixion. Christ had many zealous friends while he was upon earth, and the New Testament contains the *record* of their deeds.

The ocean is an *expanse* of waters. At midnight you may behold the stars in heaven's *expanse.*

If the scholar *relax* his efforts, he will not gain in his studies, but will *relapse.*

Mary had a silk of beautiful *texture.*

The man who committed murder was *sentenced* to be hanged. Will you read a *sentence* or two in the Testament?

Fogive us our sins, as we forgive those who *trespass* against us.

Perjury is a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State's Prison.

The *felon* was *sentenced;* the man had a *felon* upon his finger.

His portion was very *meagre,*

LESSON XI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

ME.

1
ıieve′, *v.* to perform or accomplish.
ɔeal, *v.* to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court; to refer to another.
ıeaṣe, *v.* to pacify, to quiet.
ear, *ad.* behind.
ear, *n.* money behind in payment; money due [and not paid.
ıueath, *v.* to give or leave by will.
'eave, *v.* to deprive of, to take away.
a ier, *n.* one who has charge of money.
çede,[3] *v.* to yield, to grant, to admit to be true.
çeit, *n.* fancy, opinion; vanity.
geal, *v.* to freeze, to harden.
vene,[4] *v.* to assemble, to call together.
ɔease,[3] *v.* departure from, or yielding up, of life; [death.
creet, *a.* cautious, prudent.
ɔede, *v.* to hinder, to delay.
ede,[3] *v.* to go back, to retreat, to withdraw.
ıeal, *v.* to recall, to annul.
ılete, *a.* full, completely filled.
ɔrieve, *v.* to put off the time of punishment.
reat, *v.* to withdraw, to back out.
rieve, *v.* to repair, to recover or regain.
ene, *a.* calm, quiet, placid.
ɔreme, *a.* highest in authority; highest.

MET.

ı
ɛt′, *v.* to encourage, to aid or support.
ıent, *v.* to retire, to keep away.
ɛess,[3] *n.* a coming to, admission, approach.
'erse, *a.* opposite; opposing; unfortunate.
ɛge, *v.* to declare, to affirm.
est, *v.* to seize as with a writ; to stop.
end, *v.* to move upwards, to arise.
ıçend, *v.* to move downwards, to sink.

trans çend, *v.* to move beyond, to outgo; to surpa
as çent, *n.* the act of rising; a high place; c
upward, as of a hill.
de sçent, *n.* the act of sinking; a low place; the c
or slope downward, as of a hill
as perse, *v.* to bespatter with foul reports; to sla
as sent, *n.* consent, agreement.
as sert, *v.* to allege, to affirm.
aug ment, *v.* to enlarge, to increase.
a ver, *v.* to assert, to declare.
be quest, *n.* something bequeathed, or left by wi
ca ress, *v.* to fondle, to treat with affection.
co erçe, *v.* to restrain or control by force, to co
con dense, *v.* to make more close or thick, to com
con temn, *v.* to despise, to scorn. [
con test, *v.* to dispute, to strive earnestly for; t
con verge, *v.* to tend to one point, to approach n
together.
di verge, *v.* to go from one point out in differe
rections; to recede from each c

LESSON XII.

MET.

a vert′,[5] *v.* to turn off, or from; to avoid.
a verse,[5] *a.* turned from; unwilling; opposed.
ad vert,[5] *v.* to turn the mind to; to notice. [o
con vert,[5] *v.* to turn from one state or opinion t
di vert,[5] *v.* to turn off from any course; to turn
mind from care, as to amuse.
in vert,[5] *v.* to turn into a contrary direction, to ch
the order.
sub vert,[5] *v.* to overturn, to ruin.
com press,[7] *v.* to press together.
de press,[7] *v.* to press down as with trouble; deje
ex press,[7] *v.* to press out; to utter, to speak.
im press,[7] *v.* to stamp, to imprint; to fix deep.
op press,[7] *v.* to treat with hardship; to press o
heavy on.

press,[7]	*v.*	to overpower, press, or keep under; to stop.
p press,[7]	*v.*	to press back, or check; to crush.
fect,[6]	*n.*	an imperfection, or failing.
ject,	*v.*	to cast down, to grieve.
sert,	*v.*	to forsake, to leave.
s sert,	*n.*	fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a [meal.
tect,	*v.*	to discover.
ter,	*v.*	to prevent or discourage by fear, to stop by danger.
test,	*v.*	to hate, to despise.
gest,	*v.*	to arrange in proper order; to dissolve food in the stomach and convert it into chyme.
gress,[8]	*v.*	to wander, to deviate.
cern,	*v.*	to see, to distinguish, to judge.
pense,	*v.*	to divide out in portions, to distribute; also, to suffer the want of, or do without.
sect,	*v.*	to cut in pieces.
vest,	*v.*	to put off clothes, to deprive, to strip.
vest,	*v.*	to put clothes on, to dress; to bestow upon, to clothe with authority; to besiege.
rect,	*a.*	upright, unshaken; raised.
vent,[4]	*n.*	that which comes or happens; conclusion.
cel,	*v.*	to surpass, to go beyond, to outdo; to do well, or be eminent.
cess,	*n.*	that which is left, being more than was wanted, superabundance; intemperance.
pel,[9]	*v.*	to drive out, or force to leave; to banish.
pel,[9]	*v.*	to drive or force forward.
pel,[9]	*v.*	to drive away, to scatter, to disperse.
pel,[9]	*v.*	to impel or drive forward.
pel,[9]	*v.*	to drive back, to resist.
pert,	*a.*	skilful.
tend,[10]	*v.*	to stretch in any direction; to spread, to reach forth.
tend,[10]	*v.*	to stretch forward, to strain; to mean.
tend,[10]	*v.*	to strive, to stretch the mind against, to oppose, to struggle against.

gro tesque, *a.* wildly formed, whimsical, extravagant, ludicrous, laughable.
im mense, *a.* unlimited, vast.
im merse, *v.* to put under water or other fluid, to dip, to cover wholly.
im pend,[18] *v.* to hang over; to threaten.
in fect, *v.* to taint with disease, to corrupt.

LESSON XIII.

MET.

in fest', *v.* to trouble greatly, to disturb.
in sert, *v.* to set in or among.
in tense,[10] *a.* strained or stretched; close attention of the mind; ardent.
in ter, *v.* to cover in the earth; to bury.
in vent,[5] *v.* to discover, to find out.
in verse,[5] *a.* inverted, changed in order, or time.
la ment, *v.* to mourn, to grieve.
per verse,[5] *a.* turned aside; not in the right disposition; obstinate, willful.
per vert,[5] *v.* to turn from truth, or from right use; to corrupt.
re vert,[5] *v.* to turn back, or return.
sub vert,[5] *v.* to turn over, or destroy.
pro test, *v.* to affirm solemnly; to make a solemn declaration against.
pro test, *n.* a solemn declaration of opinion against some law.
re bel, *v.* to rise against or oppose the laws.
re cess,[8] *n.* a withdrawing or moving back; secret place or abode, suspension of business.
re dress, *v.* to set right; to repair; to relieve.
con fer,[11] *v.* to give, to bestow; to consult together.
de fer,[11] *v.* to put off, to delay, to postpone.
in fer,[11] *v.* to draw or bring from; to conclude.
re flect, *v.* to throw back; to bend back; to turn back light; to turn back thoughts upon the past; to reproach.

re gret, *n.* grief, sorrow, pain of mind.
re fer,[11] *v.* to direct; to bring or submit a question or a cause to some judge or court for decision; to allude.
re hearse, *v.* to recite, to repeat the words of a piece.
re ject,[12] *v.* to cast off, to refuse, to discard.
de ject,[12] *v.* to cast down; to discourage.
in ject,[12] *v.* to cast or throw in; to dart in.
sub ject,[12] *v.* to cast under, or bring under the power of, to enslave.
re sent, *v.* to take ill; to be offended at.
re serve, *v.* to keep back from present use; to keep; to hold.
re venge, *v.* to return an injury for an injury.
sug gest, *v.* to hint; to offer or propose to the mind.
sus pend,[13] *v.* to hang; to put off, to delay.
sus pense,[13] *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt; a stop.
trans gress,[8] *v.* to pass beyond any limit or law; to offend.

X, in the following words, has the sound of gz; *as,* ex-act, *pronounced* eg-zact.

ex alt′,[3] *v.* to raise high; to raise with pride.
ex haust, *v.* to drain off the whole; to use up.
ex hort, *v.* to advise, to urge to action, to encourage.
ex ert′,[2] *v.* to thrust forth, as one's power; to strain.
ex empt, *a.* clear, free.

Accented on the first syllable.

ex′ ile, *n.* banishment; a person banished.

LESSON XIV.

Good scholars are not *diverted* from their studies by play. If you are studious, you will *excel.*

Heaven *dispenses* its blessings upon mankind.

Food is *digested* in the stomach; that is, it is dissolved there, and afterwards arranged properly through

the body. Laws are *digested*, or arranged in a pl order in a book.

His house and store were burned, and he was *d ed* of his *immense* property.

America *extends* from the Atlantic to the P oceans.

Never *defer* your duty, nor *reject* good advice.

You should *reflect* that destruction *impends* ov *perverse* sinners.

If you do not *repress* your passion, it will *suppress*

Ice is water *congealed*.

A child *bereaved* of father or mother, or of bo an orphan.

A *discreet* man will keep his own secrets.

We call him a *conceited* fellow who is wise i own opinion. It was a *conceit* of a certain poet man was once an oyster!

When the people *convene*, the assembly is some called a convention.

LESSON XV.

PINE.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

bi′ as,	*n.*	a leaning of the mind; prejudice.
cri sis,	*n.*	the point of time when a sick p changes for the better or the w the point or state that determ any thing.
di et,	*n.*	food, or victuals; an assembly of pri
fi nal,	*a.*	last, or relating to the end; conclus
fi nite,	*a.*	having limit, limited.
li çense,	*n.*	leave, permission, authority; undue lil
pi ous,	*a.*	religious, devout.
pi rate,	*n.*	a robber on the seas.
right eous,	*a.*	just, virtuous. [anc
ri val,	*n.*	one person striving to outdo, or
sci ençe,	*n.*	knowledge.

ty rant, *n.* a ruler who uses his power to oppress his subjects.
vi brate, *v.* to swing; to move one way and the other, to quiver.
vi tal, *a.* belonging to life; necessary to life; very [necessary.

PIN.

bil′ let, *n.* a small letter or note; a stick of wood.
brill iant, *a.* shining, bright.
çiv il, *a.* polite, not rude; political.
crim şon, *a.* of a beautiful deep red.
crit ic, *n.* a person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; an examiner; a judge.
dic tate,[2] *v.* to tell with authority; to order, suggest.
dic tion, [2] *n.* language, style, manner of expression.
dis cord, *n.* strife; disagreement.
diş mal, *a.* sad, dark, gloomy.
fic tion, *n.* act of inventing; a work or production of the fancy or imagination.
fil ial, *a.* relating to a son or daughter; becoming a child.
frig ate, *n.* a ship of war.
frig id, *a.* cold; wanting affection; dull.
gib bet, *n.* a gallows, a post or machine on which criminals are hanged in chains, not being taken down when dead.
in çense, *n.* the perfume or odors of spices and gums burnt as an offering.
in land, *a.* interior, or internal part of a country; not near the sea, but in the country.
in let, *n.* a passage into, an entrance.
in quest, *n.* an examination by authority of law; a search.
in road, *n.* an invasion or entrance of an enemy into a country; an attack.
in voiçe, *n.* a bill of goods with prices.
is sue, *n.* end; result; offspring or birth.
is sue, *v.* to send out; to come out, to arise.
kid nap, *v.* to steal a human being.

lim pid, *a.* clear, transparent.
lin tel, *n.* the upper part of a door frame.
mis sile, *a.* thrown, or that may be thrown by the hand.
phthis ic, *n.* difficulty of breathing.
phys ic, *n.* the art of healing: medicine.

LESSON XVI.

PIN.

pil′ grim, *n.* a wanderer; one who makes a visit to a holy place in a distant country.
pil lage, *n.* plunder.
pin ion, *n.* a wing.
pris tine, *a.* first; original.
rig id, *a.* stiff, not easily bent; strict, exact.
sig nal, *n.* a sign to give notice.
sig nal, *a.* remarkable; eminent.
sig net, *n.* a seal; a king's seal.
till age, *n.* cultivation of land.
vine yard, *n.* ground planted with grape vines.
vis age, *n.* the face, countenance or look.

The vowels in the last syllables of the following words have the sound of short ŭ; *as,* i-dol, *pronounced* i-dŭl. *Accented on the first syllable.*

i′ dol, *n.* an image, usually of some man, or other animal, which the heathen nations worship; also, any thing on which we set our supreme affections.
mi ner, *n.* one who digs in the mines.
mi nor, *n.* a person not of age.
mi ser, *n.* a miserable person; a sordid or covetous [wretch.
pi lot, *n.* one who directs a ship.
big′ ot, *n.* a person who has a strong bias, or prejudice, in favor of some creed, or religious opinion.
glim mer, *v.* to shine faintly.
lim ner, *n.* a painter

pil fer, *v.* to steal.
quiv er, *n.* a bunch, or case of arrows.

PINE.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

a bide',[1] *v.* to remain or dwell in a place; to bear.
ac quire, *v.* to gain, to obtain.
al ly, *v.* to unite, or form a relation.
al ly, *n.* one related; one united by agreement.
a scribe,[14] *v.* to impute to. [to specify.
as sign, *v.* to allot; to make over or sell by writing;
at tire, *n.* dress, clothes.
be nign, *a.* kind, gracious; generous; favorable.
com pile, *v.* to collect parts from various books into a book.
con dign, *n.* deserved, worthy; suitable.
con nive, *v.* to wink at; to overlook, or shut the eyes at another's faults.
con sign, *v.* to give, send or set over; to commit.
de cline, *v.* to lean downward; to fall; to shrink from, or not accept. [desire.
in cline, *v.* to lean; to lean toward; to have some
de cry, *v.* to speak against; to censure.
de file, *v.* to corrupt; to pollute.
de file, *n.* a narrow passage.
de fine, *v.* to make or show the end or limit; to bound; to explain, or show the meaning.
de sign, *n.* intention, plan. [project.
de vice, *n.* that which is formed by design; design,
de vise, *v.* to contrive; to study out; to bequeath.
ex cite, *v.* to rouse; to stir up; to put in action.
in cite, *v.* to lead the mind to action; to rouse; to encourage. [mind.
im bibe, *v.* to drink in; to draw in; to receive in the
in dict,[2] *v.* to charge in writing, as by a jury.
in dite, *v.* to compose, to write.
de scribe,[14] *v.* to mark out, to give a description of.

in scribe,[14] *v.* to write on; to mark with letters; dress to.
pre scribe,[14] *v.* to write, or give directions; to or
sub scribe,[14] *v.* to sign a paper by writing one's under, to agree to.
ob lique, *a.* [ob-like] aslant, not direct.
pre mise, *v.* to speak or write a few words hand; to explain something t is going to speak or write at
re sign, *v.* to yield, to give up, to submit.
re tire, *v.* to withdraw, to depart, to leave b
sub lime, *a.* high in place; lofty, grand.
trans pire,[15] *v.* to come to light; to be brought tice; to take place.
con spire,[15] *v.* to agree to commit some crime;
as pire,[15] *v.* to pant or sigh after, to desire ea
in spire,[15] *v.* to draw in breath or air, into the
ex pire,[15] *v.* to force breath from the lungs.

LESSON XVII.

It is often the case that one king is the *ally* o er. One family may be *allied* to another by ma

Can you *assign* a reason why you should not

The goods were sent to me, *consigned* to the Mr. G.

The tree does not stand straight, but *incline* north. The boy is *inclined* to study.

The system of laws for a nation is called a *cir* ernment. A war among the people of one na called a *civil* war. The boy who uses every bo respect is a *civil* boy.

The bell, when struck, *vibrates*; so does the lum of a clock *vibrate*.

He asked me to go to the tavern and drink so its with him, but I *declined* the invitation. Poo how his health *declines!*

When a man commits a crime, the witnesses fore a grand jury, and the grand jury *indict*

it. On this indictment he is tried by a petty jury, and if found guilty, he is sentenced.

I must *devise* some method of making the boys get their lessons.

Every one should *subscribe* his name to the temperance pledge. It is the best remedy that can be *prescribed* for drunkenness.

The cause of misery in the world is *ascribed* to sin. It is wrong to lay, or *ascribe*, any thing bad to a person that is innocent of it.

You should be careful not to *imbibe* wrong principles.

Decry not your fortune, but be *resigned* to your fate.

LESSON XVIII.

a bridge′,[2]	*v.*	to shorten, to contract.
a byss,	*n.*	a deep pit, a gulf.
ac quit,	*v.*	to discharge, to clear, to free from.
af fix,	*v.*	to join to, to add, to fasten to.
con vict,[16]	*v.*	to prove to be guilty.
de pict,	*v.*	to paint, to describe.
e mit,[17]	*v.*	to send out, to discharge.
e vinçe,	*v.*	to show, to prove, to make plain.
ex tinct,	*a.*	put out, as a candle; existing no more.
pre dict,[2]	*v.*	to foretell, to prophecy.
pre fix,[18]	*v.*	to place before.
re miss,[17]	*a.*	slack, negligent.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

NO.

co′gent,[1]	*a.*	forcible, strong, convincing.
co hort,	*n.*	a troop of soldiers, five or six hundred in number.
court ier,	*n.*	[cort-yur] one that attends on a court.
do cile,	*a.*	teachable, ready to learn.
do nor,	*n.*	a giver.
hoar y,	*a.*	gray, white or whitish.
ko ran,	*n.*	the Mahometan Bible.

lo cal, *a.* relating to a place.
vo cal, *a.* relating or belonging to the voice.
lo cate, *v.* to place, to set, to describe the place
o dor, *n.* scent, smell, fragrance.
o men, *n.* a sign, a forerunner.
o ral, *a.* spoken by mouth, not written.
o val, *a.* shaped like an egg.
po lar, *a.* belonging to the poles.
por tal, *n.* a gate, a kind of arch.
port ly, *a.* of noble or grand appearance.
por trait, *n.* a picture, a painted likeness.
post script,[14] *n.* something added to a writing or let after it is signed.
ro mançe, *n.* a fable, a fiction.
so lar, *a.* belonging to the sun.
yeo man, *n.* a farmer, a common man.

NOT.

bor′[4] der, *n.* an edge, a skirt, a boundary.
dor mant, *a.* sleeping, secret.
flor id, *a.* of a bright red color.
for eign, *a.* distant, relating to another country.
for feit, *v.* to lose by some wrong act, or offence
for mal, *a.* according to form or fashion, stiff, ce monious. [defen
for tress, *n.* a strong hold; a place made strong
mor al, *a.* relating to the practice of manners as gards right or wrong; virtuous.
mor bid, *a.* not healthy, corrupted.

LESSON XIX.

NOT.

col′[4] league, *n.* a partner in office.
com ic, *a.* relating to comedy; laughable
com ment, *v.* to explain by words or notes.
com merçe, *n.* traffic in goods, trade.
com pact, *n.* an agreement, a contract.
com pend,[13] *n.* an abridgement.

ʳe, *a.* hollow in the inside; arched.
t, *n.* agreement; harmony, music in parts.
ɜr, *v.* to subdue, to overcome.
ɜst, *n.* the act of conquering.
ɜnçe, *n.* natural knowledge; the internal power by which we know what is right and wrong.
t, *n.* a husband or wife; a companion.
ıe,[19] *v.* to explain, to translate, to understand the meaning.
t,[20] *n.* touch, close union.
t, *n.* a dispute, a strife, a debate, a quarrel.
ct,[1] *n.* an agreement, a compact, a bargain.
st, *n.* opposition in things of like kind.
ːe, *a.* truly penitent, or repentant.
ıt,[4] *n.* a religious house; a nunnery.
ʳt,[5] *n.* one changed in his opinions.
t,[16] *n.* a person proved guilty.
ıe, *n.* that which is taught; precept.
n. substance dug from the earth.
, *n.* a bowl or large cup.
e, *n.* service to a lord; worship, reverence.
n. the act of reasoning.
, *n.* a copy, a pattern.
ch, *n.* a king, a sovereign, a ruler.
a. new, strange.
n. a romance or fictitious story.
, *n.* a beginner, one unskilled.
ˈ, *a.* longer than broad.
, *n.* choice, power of choosing.
us, *a.* showy, grand with display.
n. a high priest.
ɐ, *n.* position, situation, state.
m, *n.* a question to be answered.
s, *n.* a writ, a proceeding, order.
ss,[8] *n.* advancement, improvement.
t,[12] *n.* a scheme, design, contrivance.
ness, *n.* readiness.
ːct, *n.* a view of something distant, or before one.

prox y, *n.* one who acts for another, an agent
roş in, *n.* thickened turpentine.
roy al, *n.* kingly, becoming a king.
sol açe, *n.* comfort, relief of sorrow.
sol vent, *a.* able to pay all debts; dissolving.
son net, *n.* a short poem, generally of fourteen
top ic, *n.* a subject of discourse.

LESSON XX.

POUND.

4 3
boun′ ty, *n.* liberality in giving, generosity, pren
coun çil, *n.* a body of men to consult.
coun sel, *n.* advice, prudence; an advocate or l
coun ty, *n.* a shire, a division of a State.
out line, *n.* the outward line of a figure, first sk
prow ess, *n.* bravery, valor, boldness.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second

NO.

1
a bode′, *n.* a place where one lives; a dwelling
a dore, *v.* to worship.
com port, *v.* to agree, to suit.
com poşe, *v.* to quiet; to put together, to write.
con voke,[21] *v.* to call together.
de plore, *v.* to grieve, to lament. [of a th
de poşe, *v.* to lay down; to bear witness; to de
de vote, *v.* to dedicate, to give up; to curse.
dis cloşe, *v.* to reveal, to make known.
dis poşe, *v.* to place, to prepare; to incline; to
en gross, *v.* to buy or possess the whole; to wri
a fair hand. [or l
en roll, *v.* to record, to put one's name upon
en throne, *v.* to place on a throne, to exalt.
ex plode, *v.* to burst with a loud noise; to cond
ex port, *v.* to send out of the country.
im port, *v.* to bring into the country.
ex poşe, *v.* to disclose, to lay open, to put in da

ex plore, *v.* to search, to examine, to look over.
fore bode, *v.* to foreknow or foretell, to predict.
fore go, *v.* to forbear to possess; to give up.
im plore, *v.* to beg, to entreat.
im pose, *v.* to put or lay on; to enjoin, to deceive.
in close, *v.* to surround, to shut in, to fence in.
in voke,[21] *v.* to implore; to call upon.
mo rose, *a.* sullen, sour, peevish, cross.
pro mote, *v.* to forward, to raise to office.
pro pose, *v.* to offer for a consideration.
re course, *n.* a going to, an application.
re port, *n.* a rumor, an account, a story.
re pose, *n.* rest, sleep, quiet.
re proach, *n.* censure, blame, disgrace.
re source, *n.* a source of aid, means of supply.
re voke,[21] *v.* to recall; to repeal or make void.

LESSON XXI.

The commandment says, You shall not *covet* any thing that is thy neighbor's. You should often *ponder* on this command of God.

Andrew Jackson was famed for his *prowess* in battle.

The house of the drunkard is the *abode* of misery.

The overloaded gun *explodes*. When any false doctrine is put down or condemned, we say it is *exploded*.

Do no wrong, and you will fear no *exposure*.

We *deplore* the condition of the wicked.

Honor the man with *hoary* locks, and profit by his wise *counsel*.

The eagle *hovers* in the air, and the enemy *hovers* upon the *border*.

Singing is called *vocal* music; but music upon instruments is called instrumental.

He was from a *foreign* country, and was a *portly* man; but in his manners he was very *formal*.

The child should be *docile*, and he will be sure to excel.

Be not *remiss*, but *evince* a great desire to learn, and you will be sure to become learned.

LESSON XXII.

NOT.

ab hor',[4] *v.* to hate, to loathe.
ac cord, *v.* to agree.
a dorn, *v.* to embellish, to ornament.
con form, *v.* to comply with, to yield, to make like, to suit.
dis tort,[22] *v.* to twist, to pervert.
es cort, *v.* to attend and guard on the way.
ex tort,[22] *v.* to draw, or gain by force.
for lorn, *a.* forsaken, wretched.
re cord, *v.* to register, to enroll, to write in a book.
re form, *v.* to make or become better.
re morse, *n.* sorrow arising from guilt.
re sort, *v.* to go, to have recourse, to apply.
re sort, *n.* going to, or meeting; place of assembling.
ab scond, *v.* to hide one's self, to disappear.
ab solve,[23] *v.* to clear, to acquit, to release.
ab sorb, *v.* to swallow up, to engross.
ac cost, *v.* to address, to salute.
a dopt, *v.* to take as one's own.
de spond, *v.* to give up hope, to lose courage.
de volve,[24] *v.* to fall by succession, office or duty; to pass from one to another.
dis lodge, *v.* to remove, to drive away.
dis solve,[23] *v.* to melt, to separate; to make into liquid.
ex tol, *v.* to praise, to raise in words.
pro long, *v.* to lengthen out.
re solve,[23] *v.* to separate the parts of a compound substance, to unravel; to determine in mind.
re spond, *v.* to answer, to reply.
re volt, *v.* to fall off from one to another; to turn against the laws of one's country, to revolt; to shock.
re sponse, *v.* an answer, a reply.
re volve,[24] *v.* to turn round, to move round; to consider.

OIL.

42

droit′, *a.* skillful, active in the use of the hands.
spoil, *v.* to rob, to deprive.
void, *a.* empty, destitute.
s join, *v.* to separate, to part, to disunite.
s joint, *v.* to put out of joint.
join, *v.* to order, to command, to urge upon.
ploit, *n.* a great action, a noble deed.
coil, *v.* to shrink, to fall or rush back.
join, *v.* to join again, to meet again.

POUND.

43

ound′, *v.* to have, or be in plenty.
count, *n.* a regard; value; explanation; a sum stated on paper.
count, *v.* to esteem, to value, to explain, to settle.
m pound, *v.* to mingle, to mix in one mass; to agree, or settle.
d found, *v.* to mix; to perplex. [cuse.
nounçe, *v.* to threaten; to declare solemnly; to ac-
vout, *a.* pious, religious, sincere.
mount, *v.* to throw or remove from a horse; to alight from a horse. [vocate.
pouse, *v.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to ad-
pound, *v.* to explain, to lay open the meaning.
d found, *a.* deep; learned.
d pound, *v.* to propose, to offer.
count, *v.* to relate particularly
dound, *v.* to be sent, rolled or driven back; to result, to conduce.
nown, *n.* fame, high praise.
sound, *v.* to echo, to send back sound.

LESSON XXIII

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

TUBE.

reau, *n.* [bu-ro] a chest of drawers.
bit, *n.* a measure of about eighteen inches.

du el, *n.* a single contest or fight between persons.
flu ent, *a.* liquid, flowing; ready use of words.
fru gal, *a.* saving, sparing, not wasteful.
fu el, *n.* any thing that feeds fire.
hu mid, *a.* wet, moist.
ju rist, *n.* one skilled in law.
lu çid, *a.* light, bright, clear.
lu cre, *n.* gain in money or goods, profit.
luke warm, *a.* moderately warm; not zealous, cool.
lu nar, *a.* relating to the moon.
nui sançe, *n.* that which gives trouble and vexation
plu mage, *n.* feathers.
pru dençe, *n.* wisdom applied to practice.
pru dent, *a.* wise, cautious.
pu ny, *a.* weak, small.
pu pil, *n.* a scholar; the apple of the eye.
pu trid, *a.* rotten, corrupt.
rude ness, *n.* coarseness of manners, incivility.
ru ral, *a.* belonging to the country.
ruth less, *a.* cruel, barbarous.
scru ple, *n.* doubt; twenty grains
stu pid, *a.* dull, sluggish.
tu mult, *n.* bustle, riot.

TUB.

2
buf fet, *v.* to beat, to strike.
bug bear, *n.* a frightful object, false terror.
bus kin, *n.* a half boot.
bus tle, *n.* a tumult, a hurry.
cul prit, *n.* one brought into court charged w crime; a guilty person.
cour age, *n.* bravery, valor.
cul ture, *n.* the act of cultivating, tillage.
cur rent, *n.* a running stream.
cut lass, *n.* a broad sword.
dull ness, *n.* stupidity, bluntness.
dumb ness, *n.* inability to speak.
dusk y, *a.* partially dark.

frus trate, *v.* to disappoint, to defeat.
func tion, *n.* office, employment.
judg ment, *n.* the power of judging, decision, opinion.
jus tiçe, *n.* right, law; a magistrate.
lus tre, *n.* brightness, renown,
mus çle, *n.* the fleshy part of an animal body.
muz zle, *n.* the mouth of any thing.
muz zle, *v.* to bind the mouth.
plum met, *n.* a leaden weight; a pencil.
pub lic, *a.* general, common, notorious.
pub lic, *n.* the body of a people, the people.
rum mage, *v.* to search closely.
rup ture, *n.* a breach.
rus set, *a.* reddishly brown.
rus tic, *a.* rural, rude, simple.
sculp ture, *n.* the art of carving or engraving wood or stone into images.
sub urbs, *n.* the outside of a city.
suf frage, *n.* a vote; aid.
sul ly, *v.* to soil, to tarnish.
sul tan, *n.* the Turkish emperor or monarch.
sum mit, *n.* the top, the height.
sun dry, *a.* several, different.

3
come' ly, *a.* handsome, graceful.
com pass, *n* a circle, a space, a limit.
cov et, *v.* to desire earnestly.
hov er, *v.* to flutter or hang over; to come near.
thor *ough*, *a.* perfect, complete.

The vowels in the second syllables, sounded like short ŭ.

4
fos' ter, *v.* to nourish, to cherish.
mod ern, *a.* late, new, not old.
pon der, *v.* to consider, to think seriously.
pros per, *v.* to have success, to thrive.

4 3
bow' er, *n.* a place shaded with trees or vines.
tow er, *n.* a high building, a fortress.
tow er, *v.* to rise high, to soar aloft.

du el, *n.* a single contest or fight between two persons.
flu ent, *a.* liquid, flowing; ready use of words.
fru gal, *a.* saving, sparing, not wasteful.
fu el, *n.* any thing that feeds fire.
hu mid, *a.* wet, moist.
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ım met, *n.* a leaden weight; a pencil.
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b lic, *n.* the body of a people, the people.
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m mit, *n.* the top, the height.
n dry, *a.* several, different.

me' ly, *a.* handsome, graceful.
m pass, *n* a circle, a space, a limit.
v et, *v.* to desire earnestly.
v er, *v.* to flutter or hang over; to come near.
or *ough*, *a.* perfect, complete.

he vowels in the second syllables, sounded like short ŭ.

s' ter, *v.* to nourish, to cherish.
od ern, *a.* late, new, not old.
ın der, *v.* to consider, to think seriously.
os per, *v.* to have success, to thrive.

3
w' er, *n.* a place shaded with trees or vines.
w er, *n.* a high building, a fortress.
w er, *v.* to rise high, to soar aloft.

1 3
hu′ mor, *n.* moisture; disease of the skin; te
or turn of mind.
ru mor, *n.* a report.
tu tor, *n.* one who instructs, a teacher.
cŭs tom, *n.* habit, fashion.
sculp tor, *n.* a carver, an engraver.
suc cor, *n.* relief, assistance.
sum mon. *v.* to call with authority, to notify to ap
2
but′ ler, *n.* a servant who furnishes the table.
mus ter, *v.* to assemble, to review.
plun der, *n.* pillage, spoils taken in war.
rud der, *n.* an instrument for steering a ship or
sun der, *v.* to separate, to divide.
ush er, *n.* an under teacher, one who introd
strangers.

LESSON XXIV.

Good actions *adorn* a person more than fine clot
The good man never *resorts* to the tavern to s
his time in drinking and idleness.
The earth *absorbs* moisture; the sponge abs_rbs
ter.
The hardened sinner feels no *remorse*.
The President is the chief magistrate of the U
States: it *devolves* on him to see that the laws of
land are executed, or carried into effect.
Wood is *resolved* into smoke, ashes, and gase
being burned. The riddle is *resolved*. The bo
solves to study.
The wheel *revolves* upon the axletree [ak′ sl t
The man *revolves* the matter in his mind.
Some men are *adroit* workmen, and some are *de*
of skill.
Aristotle was *accounted* a very profound man,
the world has been filled with his *renown*. "W
causes the tides?" was a question which he used c

to *propound* to himself, and which he was not able to *expound*. He often stood upon the sea-shore and observed the ebb and flow of the waves, which he could not *account* for. He could not tell the cause of this strange movement of the waters; he was *confounded*. At last, so vexed was he because he could not explain the mystery, he threw himself into the sea, saying, "I hide myself in those waves the cause of whose motions is so hidden to me."

Lunar eclipses occur more frequently than solar, or eclipses of the sun.

He is a *frugal* man, and is very *prudent* in all his calculations.

Nero was a *ruthless* tyrant, and oppressed his people without *scruple*. He lived in Rome, nearly two thousand years ago.

In some parts of our country, stone coal is used for *fuel*. It is dug from the earth, and is cheaper and some think better, than wood.

It is the *function* of the tongue to taste and talk, of the ear to hear, and of the eye to see. It is the function of the magistrate to administer *justice*.

LESSON XXV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

TUBE.

ab struse',[19] *a.* hid, concealed, hard to be understood.
ac crue, *v.* to arise, to come, to result, as an increase or loss.
a cute, *a.* sharp; piercing; ingenious.
ad duçe,[25] *v.* to bring forward, to offer.
con duçe,[25] *v.* to lead or tend.
de duçe,[25] *v.* to bring or draw from; to infer. [suade.
in duçe,[25] *v.* to lead as by persuasions, to incite, to per-
pro duçe,[25] *v.* to bring forward; to bring forth; to yield; to cause. [to overcome.
re duçe,[25] *v.* to bring to a former state; to diminish;

tra duçe,[25] *v.* to slander, to blame, to condemn
a dieu, *ad.* farewell.
a muşe, *v.* to entertain, to please. [secu
as sure, *v.* to assert or declare positively, to ma
com mune, *v.* to converse, to hold fellowship.
con clude,[26] *v.* to decide; to finish.
con fute, *v.* to disprove, to refute.
con sume,[27] *v.* to waste, to destroy, to use up.
de lude,[30] *v.* to deceive. [a
de pute,[28] *v.* to appoint as an agent; to empower
dif fuşe,[29] *v.* to pour out, to spread, as a fluid.
en sue, *v.* to follow, to succeed.
il lude,[30] *v.* to deceive, to play upon by trick.
im brue, *v.* to steep, to wet.
im bue, *v.* to tinge deeply, to dye.
im mure, *v.* to enclose within walls, to confine.
in trude, *v.* to thrust one's self in, to come uninvit
in ure, *v.* to accustom; to pass in use.
mi nute, *a.* small; particular.
ob scure, *a.* dark, abtruse. [w
ob trude, *v.* to thrust into; to urge upon against on
per fume, *n.* something that gives out pleasant sc
or odor.
pe ruşe, *v.* to read attentively.
pro fuse, *a.* abundant; wasteful.
re buke, *n.* reproof, chiding.
re cluse,[26] *a.* retired, shut up, solitary
re cruit, *v.* to repair, to supply, to replace.
re cruit, *n.* supply of any thing wasted; a new
listed soldier to supply an army.
re fute, *v.* to prove false, or erroneous.
re view, *v.* to survey, to look back on.
re view, *n.* a survey, a re-examination
sa lute, *v.* to greet, to speak to.
se cure, *v.* to make certain, to protect.
as sume,[27] *v.* to take to or upon one, to undertake.
pre şume,[27] *v.* to take for granted, to suppose to be t
re şume,[27] *v.* to take again, to take back what
been given, to begin again.

com pute,[28] *v.* to number by thinking of several sums and casting them together in the mind, to reckon, to calculate.
dis pute,[28] *v.* to express thoughts or reasons against, to debate, to contend against.
im pute,[28] *v.* to express thoughts of guilt against one, to charge, to set to the account of.
re pute,[28] *v.* to think, to account.
re pute,[28] *n.* what is thought of one, character, reputation.
ex clude,[26] *v.* to shut out.
in clude,[26] *v.* to shut in or inclose, to take in or comprise.
con fuse,[29] *v.* to mix together, to perplex, to disturb.
dif fuse,[29] *v* to mix, or spread widely; to use many words.
in fuse,[29] *v.* to mix, or pour in, as a liquid; to instill, as into the mind.

LESSON XXVI

TUB.

ab rupt', *a.* broken off; sudden.
ad just, *v.* to fit, to regulate.
a dult, *a.* grown up to full age and strength.
an nul, *v.* to make void, to do away.
au gust, *a* grand, filling with awe.
con duct,[25] *v* to lead, to bring along, to guide, to manage.
de duct,[25] *v.* to take from; to subtract.
con struct,[19] *v* to build, to form.
con sult, *v* to ask advice of, to advise.
con vulse, *v* to shake, to affect by violent action.
dis gust, *n* dislike, aversion.
dis trust, *n.* suspicion; want of trust.
di vulge, *v.* to make known, to expose.
ob struct,[19] *v.* to hinder; to block up; to stop.
re fund, *v.* to pay back, to restore.
re pulse,[9] *v.* to beat, or drive back.
re sult, *v.* to leap back; to proceed, to rise.

England, some years ago, *assumed* the right of entering our ships on the ocean, and taking therefrom our

seamen. A bloody war *resulted* from this assu
of England. Our vessels fought bravely with th
lish vessels; and the English army, under comm
Packenham, was *repulsed* at New Orleans. Aft
eral severe battles the two nations *adjusted* the
culties by a treaty.

The benefits of learning should be *diffused* o
whole land. Correct doctrines should be *infus*
the youthful mind.

Our army was *conducted* during the revolu
war by George Washington.

The city was *convulsed* by an earthquake.

The house was *constructed* of brick.

An *adult* can endure more hardships tnan a y

CHAPTER III.

Words of three syllables, accented on the fir

LESSON I.

a′ gen çy, [3 1]	*n.* power of action; office of an a
a que *ous*,	*a.* watery, abounding with water.
a lien ate,	*v.* [ȧle-yĕn-ȧte] to sell; to estran withdraw, as the affection
a re a,	*n.* any plain surface; the space on a building stands.
a the ism,	*n.* the disbelief in a God. [
a the ist,	*n.* one who disbelieves the existe
bay o net,	*n.* a short sword fixed at the en musket.
ca pa ble,	*a.* having power, able.
main te nançe,	*n.* support; protection.
ma ni ac,	*n.* a mad person.
pa gan ism,	*n.* heathenism.
pa tri arch,	*n.* the father and ruler of a famil
ra di ant,	*a.* shining, bright, sparkling.
va ri ançe,	*n.* disagreement, dissention.

:t, *n.* one skilled in the art of building, a master builder.
a. difficult, laborious.
ıt, *n.* a reason, a subject, a dispute.
n. trick, fraud, cunning.
n. an artist.
m, *n.* ignorance; savage state of society; cruelty.
ıs, *a.* ignorant, uncivilized; cruel.
, *a.* principal, chief.
ı, *n.* one who has the care of another.
ze, *v.* to agree; to make musical.
, *n.* agreement, concord.
n. petty theft or robbery.
eçe, *n.* a capital performance, chief excellence.
hip, *n.* a union of business; a joint interest.

LESSON II.

e, *n.* a hearing; persons collected to hear.
e, *v.* to give authority, to certify.
room, *n.* a room for visitors.
nt, *a.* deceitful, knavish.
ıess, *n.* pride, self-importance.
, *a.* praiseworthy.
n, *n.* tincture of opium.
a. pertaining to ships or sailors.
ed, *n.* a four-footed animal.
v. to make fit, to vary, to modify.

,[2] *v.* to resign, to give up.
a. complete, positive; unconditional; unlimited.
:e, *n.* the forbearing from any action; withholding the gratification of the appetite.
, *a.* according to truth or rule; free from error; correct.
, *n.* a very hard stone.
, *a.* equal; proportionate; full, sufficient
,[21] *n.* one who pleads another's cause in court; a defender.

af fa ble, *a.* easy of conversation; gentle,
af flu ent, *a.* wealthy; abundant.
ag gran dize, *v.* to make great in power or ra
ag gra vate, *v.* to make worse or more severe, t
less excusable.
ag i tate, *v.* to stir violently; to disturb; to
ag gre gate, *n.* a sum, mass; a full amount of
al co hol, *n.* pure or rectified spirit.
al i ment, *n.* food, nourishment.
al ti tude, *n.* height, elevation.
am i ty, *n.* friendship.
am pli fy, *v.* to enlarge, to speak or describe
am pu tate, *v.* to prune; to cut off. [variou
an a lyze, *v.* to separate a compound body
an ec dote, *n.* a short amusing story or incide
an i mate, *v.* to give life to; to encourage.
an nu al, *a.* yearly.
an ti dote, *n.* a remedy for poison or evil.
ap a thy, *n.* want of feeling, indifference.
ap pe tite, *n.* desire, hunger.
ap ti tude, *n.* fitness.
aq ue duct,[25] *n.* a pipe or duct for conveying w
aq ui line, *a.* like an eagle, hooked.
ar ro gançe, *n.* haughtiness, pride.
ar ro gant, *a.* haughty, proud.
ar ro gate, *v.* to claim unjustly.
at tri bute,[32] *n.* that which is attributed; bel
to; quality.
av a riçe, *n.* excessive love of money, coveto
av e nue, *n.* an entrance, a way to a place.
ban ish ment, *n.* the act of banishing, exile.

LESSON III.

bat[4]' tle ment, *n.* a wall, a breast-work.
blas phe mous, *a.* impious, irreverent towards Go
blas phe my, *n.* indignity offered to God.
cal um ny, *n.* slander.
can o nize, *v.* to declare any one a saint.

ɒb in et, *n.* a set of drawers; a room in which state consultations are held.
ɯ di date, *n.* a person proposed for an office.
ɯ o py, *n.* a covering spread over the head, the sky.
ɒ i tal, *a.* chief, principal; punishable by loss of life.
ɒ i tal, *n.* chief or head city; a large type in printing.
ɒ i tol, *n.* the building at the city of Washington used by Congress.
ɒ ti vate, *v.* to capture; to charm.
ıs ti gate, *v.* to chastise, to punish.
ıʂ u al, *a.* accidental, happening, occasional.
ıt a logue, *n.* a list of names.
ıt a ract, *n.* a waterfall; a disease in the eyes.
ıt e chise, *v.* to teach by questions and answers.
ıv al ry, *n.* horse troops or soldiers.
ıv i ty, *n.* a hollow place.
ıar i ty, *n.* kindness, love, gifts to the poor, or alms.
ar i fy, *v.* to make clear, to purify.
ass ic al, *a.* relating to eminent authors; elegant.
ass i fy, *v.* to arrange in classes.
b ric ate, *v.* to forge, to build.
b u lous, *a.* feigned, fictitious, fanciful.
c ul ty, *n.* ability, skill.
l la çy, *n.* false appearance; deception; that which misleads.
s çin ate, *v.* to charm, to captivate.
ıl ax y, *n.* the milky way, a stream of light in the sky.
ır ri sən, *n.* soldiers placed in a fort; a fortress.
'ad u al,[s] *a.* proceeding by degrees, step by step.
'ad u ate,[s] *v.* to mark with degrees; to confer a degree upon.
'an a ry, *n.* a storehouse for grain.
'at i fy, *v.* to indulge, to please.
'at i tude, *n.* a deep feeling of good will towards one who does a favor, thankfulness.
'av i tate, *v.* to tend towards the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.
ç er ate, *v.* to tear, to rend.

grav i ty, *n.* weight, seriousness; tendency centre.
las si tude, *n.* weakness, weariness, dullness.
lat i tude, *n.* breadth, width; room; distance place north or south of the e
mag is trate, *n.* a public civil officer; one in au
mag net ism, *n.* the science which treats of th net, the power of the loa the power of attraction.
mag ni fy, *v.* to make great, to extol.
mag ni tude, *n.* greatness, bulk.
maj es ty, *n.* greatness of appearance, digni title of kings and queens.
mal a dy, *n.* a sickness or disease.
man i fest, *a.* plain, evident, open to view.
man i fold, *a.* of divers kinds; many in n numerous. [by th
man u al, *a.* used or made by the hand, pe
man u al, *n.* a small book that may be easily in the hand.
man u script, *n.* a book or paper written by t or pen.

In the following words, the vowels of the las bles have the sound of u *short; as,* sta-tion-e *nounced* sta-tion-ur. *Accented on the first sylla*

sta' tion er, *n.* a dealer in paper, books, &c.
pha e ton, *n.* a high open carriage,
har bin ger, *n.* a forerunner, a messenger.
mar tyr dom, *n.* the death of a martyr.
pass o ver, *n.* a Jewish festival.
an çes tor, *n.* one from whom a person desc forefather.
ax i om, *n.* a self-evident proposition or m
champ i on, *n.* a hero, a brave warrior.
char i ot, *n.* a carriage of pleasure.
clar i on, *n.* a martial instrument, a trumpe
hal çy on, *a.* quiet, placid, calm.

c. The vowels, in the second syllables, have the sound of short u.

al' der man, *n.* a city officer.
op er ture, *n.* an opening, a gap.
at mos phere, *n.* the air that surrounds the earth.
av er age, *n.* a rate or degree of proportion.

LESSON IV.

Temperance is a *cardinal* virtue, and is a total *abstinence* from the use of *alcohol* or any stimulating liquors.

He *alienated* his land, and moved to the West. The father's affections were *alienated* from the son.

All *fraudulent* sales or contracts are invalid in law, and no persons are bound by them except the one who is guilty of the fraud.

There is scarcely any one, however pure, that escapes *calumny*. The world is filled with it. The noblest and most perfect person to be found, is the one who deals the least in calumny. It causes more mischief and misery in the world than any other evil. Speak evil of no one. If he who is without fault were to be the first to reproach others for their errors, we should have a more quiet and a happier world. But, as it happens, the most guilty and imperfect are the first to *magnify* and *aggravate* the errors of their neighbors.

Stone and metal are of greater *gravity* than wood. The middle or centre of the earth is the centre of gravity, towards which all things are drawn.

Washington was a man of great *gravity*.

The people arose in their *majesty*, and proclaimed their will. They sometimes address a king or queen by the title of "His," or "Her *majesty*."

It is the *manifest* duty of man to obey the laws of God.

Manual labor is conducive to health, and is of more service than physic.

Charity is one of the noblest *attributes* of man; but *avarice* degrades the human being to a brute.

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He is surely an inhuman monster who can look with *apathy* upon the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

All the *avenues* to the *capitol* were filled with people.

Aqueducts are sometimes used to convey water to cities. The water used by the citizens of New York is brought into the city from the Croton river by a great aqueduct. That aqueduct is about thirty miles long, and is made of cast iron. It is called the Croton Water Works.

LESSON V.

mar' i time, *a.* relating to, or bordering on the sea.
mas sa cre, *v.* to butcher, to slay indiscriminately.
nav i gate, *v.* to pass on the water in ships, to sail.
pal li ate, *v.* to cover with excuse, to lessen, to soften by representation.
palp a ble, *a.* that may be felt; coarse; plain.
palp i tate, *v.* to beat gently; to beat, as the heart.
pan o ply, *n.* complete armor or defence.
par a dise, *n.* the garden of Eden; a place of bliss, heaven.
par a gon, *n.* a model or pattern.
par a graph, *n.* a distinct part of a discourse or writing.
par al lel, *a.* extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; like, similar.
par a mount, *a.* superior to all others, of first importance.
par a sol, *n.* a small umbrella.
par i ty, *n.* equality; likeness; like state or degree.
rad i cal, *a.* pertaining to the root or beginning; implanted by nature.
rar e fy, *v.* to make or become thin.
rat i fy, *v.* to confirm; to establish.
rav en ous, *a.* hungry to rage.
sac ra ment, *n.* the Lord's Supper.
sac ri fice, *v.* to offer up, to destroy, to devote.
sal a ry, *n.* an annual or periodical payment.

sanc ti fy, *v.* to make holy.
sanc ti ty, *n.* holiness.
san i ty, *n.* soundness of mind or body.
sat el lite, *n.* a small or secondary planet revolving round a larger.
sat is fy, *v.* to content, to please; to convince.
scan dal ous, *a.* reproachful, shameful.
van i ty, *n.* emptiness, arrogance.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

ac quaint′ançe, *n.* knowledge; one whom we know.
a maze ment, *n.* wonder, surprise.
ap pa rent, *a.* plain, easy to be seen.
at tain ment, *n.* the act of obtaining, or getting at; something reached or gained.
au da cious, *a.* daring, bold; impudent.
ca pa cious, *a.* wide, large, vast.
do na tion, *n.* a gift, a present.
en gage ment, *n.* obligation, agreement; a battle.
fal la cious, *a.* false, deceitful.
in gra tiate, *v.* to get into favor.
pro ba tion, *n.* proof, trial.
ra pa cious, *a.* given to plunder, greedy.
sa ga cious, *a.* quick of scent, shrewd, cunning.
te na cious, *a.* retentive, holding fast.
tor na do, *n.* a hurricane, a whirlwind.
trans pa ent, *a.* clear, letting light pass through, that may be seen through.
ver ba tim, *ad.* word for word.
vol ca no, *n.* a burning mountain.
vo ra cious, *a.* greedy to eat, ravenous.

LESSON VI.

a ban′ don, *v.* to forsake, to leave.
ap par el, *n.* clothing, dress.
a quat ic, *n.* belonging to water, living in water.

as sas sin, *n.* a secret murderer.
at tach ment, *n.* a taking of a person or goods by writ; a close affection or regard.
de tach ment, *n.* the act of separating; a body of troops, or a number of ships selected and sent off for any particular service.
en rap ture, *v.* to delight beyond measure.
fa nat ic, *n.* one who indulges wild and extravagant notions.
pi az za, *n.* a covered walk supported by columns or pillars.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

de′ i ty, *n.* the divine Being, God.
de vi ate, *v.* to wander or move from the right path; to err.
de vi ous, *a.* roving, wandering, erring.
e go tism, *n.* self-commendation.
e go tist, *n.* one who talks much of himself.
e qui nox, *n.* the time when the days and nights are equal in length.
me di ate, *v.* to intercede; to act between two parties as friend to both.
pre mi um, *n.* a reward; a prize.
pre vi ous, *a.* going before, happening before, before.
se ri es, *n.* succession, order.
the o ry, *n.* a speculation, a scheme.
ve he mence, *n.* violence, force, eagerness.
ve he ment, *a.* earnest, forcible.
ve hi cle, *n.* a carriage.

çel′ e brate, *v.* to praise, to make famous, to commemorate.
çer ti fy, *v.* to give certain information.
clem en çy, *n.* mercy, humanity, mildness.
cred i ble, *a.* worthy of belief, likely.
cler i cal, *a.* relating to the clergy.
cler gy man, *n.* a minister.
cred u lous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting.

cred i bly, *ad.* in a credible manner.
dec i mal, *a.* numbered by tens.
dec o rate, *v.* to adorn, to embellish.
ded i cate,[2] *v.* to devote, to consecrate; to inscribe.
def er ençe, *n.* regard, respect.
del e gate, *v.* to depute, to send, to intrust.
del e gate, *n.* one sent with power to do business, a deputy.
del i cate, *a.* of a fine texture; nice; pleasing to the taste or to the sight; fair; slender; feeble.
dem a gogue, *n.* a ringleader of a faction.
den i zen, *n.* one who has become a citizen of a country in which he was not born.
dep u ty, *n.* one who acts for another, an agent or delegate.
der o gate, *v.* to lessen the worth of, to take away, to detract.
des e crate, *v.* to use a sacred place for unholy purposes; to strip of a sacred character or office.
des ig nate, *v.* to point out.
des o late, *a.* laid waste, solitary.
des o late, *v.* to lay waste.

LESSON VII.

Ego is a Latin word, meaning I. Those who are much accustomed to saying I, or of talking about themselves, are called *egotists*.

The honest man will fulfill all his *engagements* if he has the power.

All is not gold that glistens: many appearances are *fallacious*.

The heathen are in the habit of *sacrificing* animals, and sometimes human beings, to the *Deity*. It seems as though nothing can *palliate* such a *scandalous* practice.

All substances *gravitate* towards the centre of the earth. This is caused by the *attraction* of gravitation.

Iron, stone, and all kinds of minerals are drawn, or a tracted, towards the centre of the earth with great force than softer articles, such as wood, cotton, feat ers, &c. The *gravity* of lead is greater than that o iron, and the gravity of gold is greater than that of lea

Previously to his arrival, he sent forward a messenge

The warm rays of the sun *rarefy* the atmosphere. T the air is heavier in cold weather than it is in warm.

Solstice is a point beyond which the sun does n go—either south, in winter, or north, in summer. *Hal cyon* days were seven days before, and as many aft the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. No *halcyon* days mean days of peace and quiet.

LESSON VIII.

2

des' pe rate, *a.* having no hope, rash, furious.
des po tişm, *n.* absolute power, tyranny.
des ti ny, *n.* fate, doom.
des ti tute, *a.* not having, needy, wanting, poor.
det ri ment, *n.* loss, damage, injury, harm.
eb o ny, *n.* a kind of hard, black wood, which a mits of a polish.
ec sta sy, *n.* a fixed state, or trance; excessive jo rapture.
ed i fice, *n.* a building.
ed i fy, *v.* to instruct, to improve.
ef fi gy, *n.* an image; a likeness of any person.
el e gançe, *n.* beauty, nicety; politeness.
el e gant, *a.* beautiful, polished, nice, pleasing.
el e gy, *n.* a mournful song, a dirge.
el e ment, *n.* the first principle or smallest part any thing; part of any compositio
el e vate, *v.* to exalt, to raise; to make glad.
el o quençe, *n.* speaking well, or with elegance a fluency.
em a nate, *v.* to issue from a source, to flow from.
em i grant, *n.* one who removes from one country i to another.

i grate, *v.* to quit one country or state to live in another.

i nençe, } *n.* elevation, height, a rising ground or
nen çy, } hill; a high station, character, or rank, fame, renown.

nent, *a.* high, lofty, remarkable.

ı late, *v.* to strive to equal or excel; to imitate.

ı lous, *a.* desirous to equal or excel another; rivaling.

r vate, *v.* to weaken, to render feeble.

ɑ let, *n.* an ornament worn on the shoulder by military men.

cure, *n.* one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

taph, *n.* an inscription on a tombstone.

i page, *n.* the furniture of a military man; attendants and trappings, as men, horses, carriages, &c.

i ty, *n.* justice, right.

dite, *a.* instructed, learned, taught.

ı vate, *v.* to hollow, to cut or dig out the inner part of any thing.

crate, *v.* to curse; to abhor.

cute, *v.* to perform, to do, to carry into effect; [to kill.

i ate, *v.* to atone for, to make satisfaction for.

nin ate, *v.* to sprout, to bud, to begin to grow.

ıi şite, *a.* nice, exact, very excellent; very sensibly felt.

i cate, *v.* to set free from difficulties, to disen- [tangle, to clear.

ɔr al, *a.* relating to a league or covenant.

w ship, *n.* society, communion, company.

n y, *n.* a capital crime.

il ize, *v.* to make productive, to enrich.

en çy, *n.* ardor, zeal, heat of mind, warmth.

val, *n.* a feast, the time of a feast.

i sphere, *n.* the half of a globe.

ɜ sy, *n.* error in religion.

ɜ tic, *n.* one who preaches or propagates heresy.

mit age, *n.* the residence of a hermit.

her o işm, *n.* the qualities of a hero, valor.
heş i tate, *v.* to delay; to doubt.
jeal ous y, *n.* suspicion.
jeop ar dy, *n.* danger, peril.
leg a çy, *n.* that which is given by will.
leg i ble, *a.* easy to be read.
lev i ty, *n.* lightness, vanity.
leth ar gy, *n.* morbid drowsiness.
lex i con, *n.* a dictionary.
med i cal, *a.* pertaining to medicine.

LESSON IX.

2
mer′ can tile, *a.* trading, commercial.
mer chan dişe, *n.* wares, articles of commerce.
neg a tive, *a.* that denies, implying denial.
neg a tive, *n.* a proposition that denies, denial.
neg li gent, *a.* careless.
ped ant ry, *n.* a vain show of learning.
pen e trate, *v.* to pierce, or enter; to affect the r
pen i tençe, *n.* repentance.
pen i tent, *a.* repenting.
pen u ry, *n.* poverty, want of property.
per fi dy, *n.* the act of violating faith or pro
treachery.
per for ate, *v.* to pierce, to make a hole through
per il ous, *a.* dangerous.
per ju ry, *n.* the taking of a false oath.
per ma nent, *a.* lasting, during. [*evil*
per pe trate, *v.* to commit, to do. (*always express*
per se cute, *v.* to oppress, to vex.
per ti nent, *a.* suitable, fit; relating.
pes ti lençe, *n.* a plague.
pet ri fy, *v.* to change to, or become stone.
pet u lançe, *n.* sauciness, freakish passion.
pet u lant, *a.* saucy, peevish.
prej u diçe, *n.* judgment formed beforehand wit
examination.
preş i dent, *n.* a chief officer, one at the head.

nize, *v.* to recollect, or to recover former knowledge of.
ı pense, *n.* compensation.
çile, *v.* to bring to agreement.
ant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited; false.
fy, *v.* to make right; to correct an error, to amend.
tude, *n.* uprightness of mind.
ençe, *n.* a sending to another for information, or decision; relation; allusion to.
z vŏyş, *n.* a place of meeting; an assembly.
rate, *v.* to renew, to restore to first or a good state.
bate, *v.* to disapprove with severity; to reject.
şite, *a.* necessary, needful.
ue, *n.* that which remains after a part is taken.
ue, *n.* the attendants of any person; a train.
ıue, *n.* the income or moneys collected by a country or state.
ençe, *n.* fear mingled with respect and esteem.
ric, *n.* the art of speaking with elegance; oratory.
c al, *a.* doubting; disbelieving the truth of revelation.
ar, *a.* pertaining to things of this world, not to spiritual things.
nent, *n.* settlings, dregs.
al, *a.* pertaining to the senses; indulging the senses; evil, lewd.
nel, *n.* a soldier set to guard an army.
chre, *n.* a grave, a tomb.
ı tine, *a.* resembling a snake; winding.

LESSON X.

tude, *n.* the condition of a slave or servant; bondage.
ı cle, *n.* a show, sight.
ic al, *a.* round, in the shape of a sphere or globe.

stren u ous, *a.* bold, active, jealous.
tel e scope, *n.* an instrument for viewing distant objects.
tem po ral, *a.* secular: pertaining to present time or this world, not to future or spiritual affairs.
ten dẹn çy,[10] *n.* direction or course toward any place; object, effect.
term in ate, *v.* to limit, to end.
tes ta ment, *n.* a will; each volume of the Scriptures, as the Old and New Testaments.
tes ti fy, *v.* to witness, to give testimony.
treach er ous, *a.* faithless, false.
treaṣ ur er, *n.* one who has charge of a treasury.
treaṣ u ry, *n.* a place where public money is kept.
veg e tate, *v.* to grow as plants.
ven om ous, *a.* poisonous, malignant.
ven e rate, *v.* to revere; to regard with respect.
vet e ran, *n.* an old soldier; one long exercised.
vet e ran, *a.* having been long experienced.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a chiev′ ment,[1] *n.* a deed, a performance.
ad he rent, *n.* one who adheres; a follower, a partisan.
ag griev ançe, *n.* a hardship, injury.
a gree ment, *n.* concord; bargain.
co he rençe, *n.* a sticking or hanging together; connection.
co he rent, *a.* sticking together; consistent.
co he sion, *n.* the state of union, connection.
co he sive, *a.* sticking together.
en fee ble, *v.* to weaken, to make feeble.
i de al, *a.* imaginary, fanciful.
il le gal, *a.* contrary to law.
im peach ment, *n.* a legal accusation.
in gen ious, *a.* inventive, skillful.
mu ṣe um, *n.* a house in which curiosities of art and nature are collected.
o bei sançe, *n.* an act of respect, a bow.
pro çe dure,[3] *n.* a process, manner of proceeding.

çes' sion, *n.* addition; arriving at. [dertaking.
ven ture,[4] *n.* an enterprise; a hazard, a bold un-
ven ture,[4] *v.* to risk, to dare.
gres sion,[3] *n.* the first attack, or first act of hostility or injury.
pend age,[13] *n.* something added. [a book.
pend ix,[13] *n.* an addition; an explanation added to
sem blage, *n.* a collection.
sem bly, *n.* a company met together.
then tic, *a.* true, genuine.
les tial, *a.* heavenly.
er çive, *a.* forcible, serving to restrain.

LESSON XI.

n jec ture,[12] *n.* a guess, a surmise.
crep it, *a.* broken down and worn out by age.
mer it, *n.* that which deserves punishment, ill deserving.
ı çern ment, *n.* the act of perceiving; sharpness of judgment. [grace.
ı cred it, *n.* want of belief or trust, disbelief; dis-
ı cre tion, *n.* prudence, nice discernment and judgment.
ı per sion, *n.* the act of scattering; the state of being scattered.
ı şem ble, *v.* to hide under false appearance; to disguise, to pretend.
ı sen tion, *n.* disagreement, strife, quarrel.
ver sion,[5] *n.* the act of diverting; that which turns the mind from care or study; sport, play.
mes tic, *a.* belonging to the house or home; tame; belonging to one's own country.
mes tic, *n.* a servant.
ec tive, *a.* dependent on choice.
rec tion, *n.* act of building; setting upright.
pe cial, *a.* principal, chief, particular.
sen tial, *a.* necessary, very important.

e ter nal, *a.* endless, everlasting, having no beginning nor end.
e vent ful,[4] *a.* full of incidents or changes.
ex çep tion, *n.* a leaving out; an objection.
ex çess ive,[3] *a.* beyond due bounds.
ex emp tion, *n.* freedom, privilege.
ex er tion, *n.* effort.
ex pens ive, *a.* costly, dear.
ex pres sion, *n.* mode of speech; a pressing out.
ex pres sive, *a.* calculated to express, forcible.
ex ten sive,[10] *a.* wide, large, of great extent.
ex ter nal, *a.* outward; in appearance only.
fra ter nal, *a.* brotherly.
im per fect, *a.* not complete, defective.
in çen tive, *n.* a motive, that which encourages.
in çes sant, *a.* unceasing, continual.
in dent ure, *n.* a covenant, a deed.
in fec tion, *n.* corrupt matter from a diseased body or other substance that communicates disease; a contagion. [ease.
in fec tious, *a.* contagious, that may communicate dis-
in her it, *v.* to receive by descent from forefathers.
in ser tion, *n.* the act of inserting or placing among.
in ten tion,[10] *n.* design, purpose, intent.
in ter nal, *a.* inward, not external.
in tes tate, *a.* dying without leaving a will.
in tes tine, *a.* inward, domestic.
in trep id, *a* fearless, brave, resolute.
in vec tive, *n.* abuse, a railing speech. [ance.
in ven tion, *n.* a finding out; a discovery; a contriv-
in vent ive, *a.* apt at invention, ingenious.
mag net ic, *a.* having the properties of the magnet.

The vowels, in the last syllables, have the sound of *short* ŭ; *as*, mar-i-ner, ***pronounced*** mar-i-nŭr. ***Accented on the first syllable.***

mar' i ner, *n.* a sailor, a seaman. [air.
mè te or, *n.* a luminous body shooting through the

ed i tor, *n.* a publisher, one who prepares matter for publication.

reg is ter, *n.* a record; a person that keeps a record.

Accented on the second syllable.

dis mem' ber, *v.* to divide limb from limb, to separate.

e lec tor, *n.* one who elects, or one who has a right to vote for an officer.

en vel op, *v.* to cover by wrapping or folding; to cover on all sides.

en vel op, *n.* a cover or wrapper.

LESSON XII.

George Washington was the first *President* of the United States. He was *elected* by the people for whom he had fought, and whose freedom he had obtained. The *election* of President takes place once in four years. Washington was a great and good man. During our war with England, he had the command of our army, and by his *strenuous* exertions, became the savior of his country. England took *coercive* means to enforce our obedience to her unjust laws. She brought over her armies and attacked our forefathers at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other places. But you will soon be able to read how our army met these *aggressions*. Our country was then in a *perilous* condition. The war of the Revolution, as it is called, lasted seven years, and *terminated* in our favor. Washington, and the *veterans* of his army, are now in their graves. Washington's *sepulchre* is at Mount Vernon, Virginia, where he and his family resided. Washington was called the father of his country, and was *venerated* by all his country-men.

He was a man of *eminent* abilities and character, whom all should *emulate*.

By the attraction of gravitation all things have a *tendency* towards the centre of the earth; but by the attrac-

tion of *cohesion*, or *cohesive* attraction, the particles of bodies are held together.

It is better to make an *accession* to your spiritual, than to your *temporal* interests; for what shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

In the New *Testament* we have an *authentic* account of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and of his teachings.

We often fancy we see the stars shooting in the heavens, when what we see are *meteors*.

The *mariner navigates* the ocean, and visits all parts of the earth.

Franklin was a man of great *discretion* and *discernment*, and was always the first to *detect* errors.

LESSON XIII.

ma jes′ tic, *a.* grand, august.
mo ment ous, *a.* important, weighty.
ob serv ançe, *n.* respect, attention.
ob serv ant, *a.* attentive, watchful.
pa ter nal, *a.* fatherly, pertaining to a father, derived [from a father.
pa thet ic, *a.* moving the passions or affections, especially pity, sorrow or grief.
per ver sion,[5] *n.* turning to a wrong sense or purpose.
pre vent ive,[4] *a.* hindering, that prevents.
pre vent ive,[4] *n.* an antidote, any thing that prevents.
pro ces sion,[3] *n.* a train marching.
pro fes sion, *n.* a business, an employment; an open declaration of one's belief.
pro gres sive,[6] *a.* going forward; advancing.
pro phet ic, *a.* foretelling future events.
re demp tion, *n.* the act of buying back captured persons or goods; a deliverance from bondage, or from any liability; re-purchase of notes or bills.
re flec tion, *n.* the act of throwing or bending back, as light or thought; that which is reflected; censure.

ɔars al, *n.* a recital.
c tion,[1 2] *n.* the act of throwing away; a refusal to [accept.
en ish, *v.* to fill.
m blançe, *n.* likeness.
nt ment, *n.* a deep sense of wrong; anger.
len dent, *a.* bright, shining.
n tive, *a.* having the power to retain.
ɔes sive,[3] *a.* following in order, as a series of persons and things.
en der, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up.
scend ent, *a.* very excellent; surpassing others.

LESSON XIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

s creet′,[1] *a.* not discreet, imprudent.
r çede, *v.* to mediate, to plead in favor of one.
r vene,[4] *v.* to come between; to elapse.

on çert′,[2] *v.* to interrupt; to defeat; to frustrate, to confuse.
oş şess, *v.* to deprive of possession.
ɜ spect, *n.* want of respect, rudeness.
r çept, *v.* to take or seize on by the way; to stop.

im scribe,[1] *v.* to inclose within a certain limit, to bound.
r line, *v.* to write between lines.
r scribe, *v.* to write upon, as upon a letter or cover.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

gram, *n.* a figure or draught, as of a square, triangle, or circle.
ect, *n.* the form of a language peculiar to a country; language.
ogue, *n.* a conversation between two or more persons.
ɔer, *n.* figured linen cloth; a towel or napkin.

di a phragm, *n.* a partition, or dividing substance.
di a ry, *n.* a journal, or account of daily events.
dy nas ty, *n.* government; a race of kings.
di o çess, *n.* the circuit or district of a bishop.
i dol ize, *v.* to love to excess; to love to adoration.
i ron y, *n.* speaking contrary to what we mean.
mi cro scope, *n.* an instrument made of glasses to magnify objects with.
night in gale, *n.* a small bird that sings at night.
ni tro gen, *n.* that which produces nitre, or saltpetre; one of the gases of which the air is composed.
pi e ty, *n.* veneration and love of God; obedience to the will of God.
pi ra çy, *n.* the act of robbing on the high seas.
pli a ble, *a.* easy to be bent; yielding in disposition.
pri ma çy, *n.* the first or chief station or office in church government.
pri ma ry, *a.* first in order of time, first in importance, [chief.
ri ot ous, *a.* consisting of riot, tumultuous.
tri an gle, *n.* a figure bounded by three lines, having three angles.
vi o late, *v.* to injure; to disturb; to break; to profane.
vi o lent, *a.* forcible, fierce; outrageous.

2
brill ian çy, *n.* lustre, splendor.
chiv al ry, *n.* knighthood, military dignity.
çit a del, *n.* a fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for its defense.
çiv il ize, *v.* to reclaim from a savage state, to instruct.
crit ic al, *a.* nicely exact; accurate; particular; important.
crit i çise, *v.* to examine and judge critically; to notice beauties and faults in; to judge of any performance.
crit i çism, *n.* the act or art of criticising.
çyl in der, *n.* a long circular body; a roller.

lençe, *n.* distrust, want of confidence.
lent, *a.* not confident, distrustful.
fy, *v.* to exalt, to honor.
ty, *n.* rank, honor, worth.
ençe, *n.* industry, constant application.
ent, *a.* industrious.
cate, *v.* to put out of joint.
pline, *n.* education, regulation, order.
pline, *v.* to educate, to regulate, to correct.
tant,[28] *n.* one who disputes; one who argues or disputes.
pate, *v.* to scatter, to waste.
lute,[23] *a.* loose, licentious.
ment, *n.* [ferm a ment] the sky, the heavens.
lous, *a.* slight; trifling; of no weight.
ous, *a.* horrible, frightful.
ry, *n.* an account of facts or of events in the order in which they happen.
crite, *n.* one who pretends to be what he is not.
ous, *a.* consisting of fire; having the nature of fire.
nent, *a.* hanging over; near; threatening.
late, *v.* to sacrifice, to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice.
ous, *a.* wicked, profane.
ment, *n.* a tool, instrument, a vessel.
cate, *v.* to entangle; to infold; to be connected with.
tent, *a.* weak, wanting power.
cate, *v.* to pray that an evil or curse may fall on any one.
dençe, *n.* shamelessness, immodesty.
cate,[2] *v.* to point out, to show.
lent, *n.* an accident, an event.
ençe, *n.* want, poverty.
ent, *a.* needy, poor.
nous, *a.* having a bad name; scandalous.
lent, *a.* lazy, inactive.
ny, *n.* public disgrace.
t ry, *n.* foot soldiers.

in fan tile, *a.* pertaining to infancy.
in fan tine, *a.* pertaining to an infant, or to infanc
in fer ençe, [11] *n.* a truth inferred or drawn from so other admitted truth; a conclusi
in fi del, *n.* one who disbelieves the Scriptures.
in fi nite, *a.* without limits, unbounded; immen

LESSON XV.

[2]
in' so lençe, *n.* haughtiness; impudence. [wa
in su lar, *a.* belonging to an island; surrounded
in sti gate, *v.* to incite, to set on, to urge.
in sti tute, *v.* to establish, to found; to appoint.
in stru ment, *n.* a tool; a deed or writing.
in tel lect, *n.* the faculty of the soul which thin understanding.
in ter course, *n.* communication; dealings.
in ter est, *n.* concern; advantage; share; sum p for the use of money.
in ter est, *v.* to concern, to affect; to have a sha to engage.
in ter val, *n.* a space between two things; space tween any two events.
in ter view, *n.* a meeting; a convention.
in ti mate, *v.* to hint, to suggest.
in ti mate, *a.* inmost, inward; near; familiar.
in ti mate, *n.* a familiar friend.
in tri cate, *a.* obscure, complicated.
in va lid, *n.* a person who is sick, or unsound.
ir ri tate, *v.* to provoke or excite.
lib er tine, *n.* one who indulges his passions with restraint; a rake.
lig a ment, *n.* any thing that ties one thing to other; a bond.
lig a ture, *n.* any thing that binds.
lit a ny, *n.* a solemn form of prayer, used in chur
lit er al, *a.* according to the letter, real, not fig ative. [vine servi
lit ur gy, *n.* all public ceremonies that belong to

e ry,	*n.*	form of dress worn by the servants of lords and great men.
r a cle,	*n.*	a wonder; a supernatural event.
t i gate,	*v.*	to moderate, to soften.
ı na cle,	*n.*	a turret; the top.
m i tive,	*a.*	pertaining to the beginning, chief; first.
n çi pal,	*a.*	chief. [at interest.
n çi pal,	*n.*	one who takes the lead, a chief; a sum
n çi ple,	*n.*	the cause or source of any thing, an element; a general truth.
v i lege,	*n.*	a peculiar advantage.
a mid,	*n.*	a pillar or column ending in a point.
i cule,	*n.*	laughter with some degree of contempt.
or ous,	*a.*	strict, severe.
u let,	*n.*	a small river, a brook.
nal ize,	*v.*	to distinguish; to become noted.
na ture,	*n.*	a mark, a sign, a name signed
ni fy,	*v.*	to make known something either by signs or words; to mean.
ı i lar,	*a.*	like, resembling.
gle ness,	*n.*	sincerity, simplicity.
gu lar,	*a.*	only one; particular, rare.
o phant,	*n.*	one who flatters that he may gain by it; a deceiver.
ı me try,	*n.*	a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other.
ı pa thize,	*v.*	to feel with or for another.
ı pa thy,	*n.*	feeling for another.
ı pho ny,	*n.*	agreement or harmony of sounds.
a gogue,	*n.*	a Jewish temple or assembly for worship.
i ble,	*a.*	that may be seen, apparent.

LESSON XVI.

esus Christ, the Son of God, died for the *redemption* man, who had fallen under the power of sin.

Bread is sometimes baked by the *reflection* of heat, in article called a reflector. Polished and bright

ju di cial, *a.* pertaining to courts of justice.
nu tri tion, *n.* act of nourishing; nourishment.
of fi çiate, *v.* [of-fish'-e-ate,] to perform the duties an office; to act for another.
of fi cial, *a.* pertaining to an office, or public tr
om nis ciençe, *n.* knowledge of all things.
om nis cient, *a.* knowing all things.
per ni cious, *a.* destructive, hurtful.
pe ti tion, *n.* a request, a prayer.
pe ti tion, *v.* to ask, to entreat.
po şi tion, *n.* situation, state, condition.
pro di gious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast.
pro hib it, *v.* to forbid, to hinder. [produc
pro lif ic, *a.* producing young or fruit; fruit
pro pi tious, *a.* favorable, kind.
re lin quish, *v.* to forsake, to quit, to give up.
re mis sion, [17] *n.* act of remitting, pardon.
re mit tançe, [17] *n.* money sent in payment.
se di tion, *n.* a tumult, a factious rising of the pe
se di tious, *a.* factious, turbulent.
so liç it, *v.* to entreat, to ask.
sub mis sive, [17] *v.* obedient, humble.
sub sist ençe, *n.* means of support.
suf fi cient, *a.* enough; fit; able.
sus pi cion, *n.* the act of suspecting, mistrust.
sus pi cious, *a.* apt to suspect, liable to suspicion.
tra di tion, *n.* delivery; that which is delivered handed down from age to age
trans i tion, *n.* a change, a removal; a passage.

LESSON XVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

bo' [1] re as, *n.* the north wind.
co gen çy, *n.* force, strength.
co pi ous, *a.* abundant, plentiful.
fo li age, *n.* leaves of trees.
ho li ness, *n.* purity, sanctity.

di um, *n.* hatred, blame.
di ous, *a.* hateful, detestable.
pi ate, *n.* medicine that causes sleep.
pi um, *n.* the juice of the poppy.
ver plus, *n.* that which is more than sufficient.
rt a ble, *a.* that may be carried.
rt i co, *n.* a piazza, a covered walk.
ta ry, *a.* turning as a wheel.

r' di al, *a.* sincere; affectionate, hearty.
r pu lent, *a.* fleshy.
r ti fy, *v.* to strengthen; to confirm.
r ti tude, *n.* that strength of mind which enables one to endure with patience.
r ge ous, *a.* splendid, showy.
a cle, *n.* something delivered from divine wisdom; any person who is thought wise.
di nançe, *n.* an established rule or law; a rite or custom.
i fice, *n.* a mouth or opening.
i gin, *n.* beginning; the source.
re ry, *n.* a machine made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies.
tho dox, *a.* sound in christian faith.
r çe lain, *n.* China ware.
r çe ry, *n.* a dealing with spirits; magic.
t a ny, *n.* the science of plants.
ron i cle, *n.* record of events in order of time.
ş i tate, *v.* to think, to meditate.
m pen sate, *v.* to recompense, to reward.
m pe tençe, *n.* sufficiency; fitness.
m pe tent, *a.* fit, sufficient.
m plai şançe, *n.* civility, kind behavior, pleasing manners.
m pro mişe, *n.* the promise of parties to refer their differences; a friendly settlement of difficulties by mutual concession.
m pro mişe, *v.* to settle a difference by mutual concessions; to agree; to commit.

com pli ment, *n.* an act or expression of civility.
con fer ençe, *n.* a conversation, a discourse, a meeting for discussion.
con fi dençe, *n.* assurance, trust.
con flu ençe, *n.* flowing together; a meeting of streams or of people.
con gre gate, *v.* to collect, to assemble
con ju gal, *a.* belonging to marriage.
con scious ness, *n.* perception, internal sense of what passes in the mind.
con se quençe, *n.* that which follows from any act or cause; effect; importance.
con se quent, *a.* following, as a natural effect.
con sti tute, *v.* to set; to fix; to enact; to form.
con ti nent, *n.* a vast extent of land not separated by water.
doc trin al, *a.* pertaining to doctrines.
doc u ment, *n.* precept, instruction; written instruction or evidence.
glob u lar, *a.* round, spherical.
hos pi tal, *n.* a place for the sick.
lon gi tude, *n.* distance east or west from any given [place.

LESSON XIX.

mon′ u ment, *n.* a stone, or any thing, by which the memory of any person or event is preserved.
nom in al, *a.* only in name, not real.
nom in ate, *v.* to name, to propose, to appoint.
ob du rate, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent, obstinate.
ob e lisk, *n.* a sort of pyramid.
ob sta cle, *n.* hinderance, obstruction.
ob se quies, *n.* funeral rites.
ob so lete, *a.* gone out of use.
ob vi ate, *v.* to meet and remove difficulties and objections.
ob vi ous, *a.* open, plain, evident.
oc u lar, *a.* depending on the eye; known by the eye.
om in ous, *a.* foreshowing ill.

rate, *v.* to act, to produce effect.
lençe, *n.* wealth, riches.
lent, *a.* wealthy, rich.
çy, *n.* the art of government; art; prudence; cunning.
tic, *a.* wise, prudent.
tics, *n.* the science of government.
glot, *a.* having many languages.
ler *ous*, *a.* weighty.
ı laçe, *n.* the multitude, the common people.
ı lar, *a.* pleasing to the people; common.
ı *lous*, *a.* full of people, well inhabited.
i gal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish.
i gal, *n.* a spendthrift, a waster.
i gy, *n.* a wonder; a monster.
li gate, *a.* wicked, abandoned.
i nent, *a.* standing out in clear view; full; eminent.
quy, *n.* reproachful language.
i nençe, *n.* a standing out in full view; or that which juts out.
a gate, *v.* to multiply by having young; to spread; to produce.
ı e çy, *n.* a foretelling.
ı e sy, *v.* to foretell future events.
e cute, *v.* to sue at law; to pursue.
e lyte, *n.* a new convert to some sect, system, or party.
i dençe, *n.* the act of providing for the future; foresight; the care which God takes of his creatures.
tude, *n.* loneliness; a lonely place.
ble, *a.* capable of being dissolved.
ı ble, *a.* that may be solved or explained; that can be paid.
ın çy, *n.* ability to pay all debts or just claims.
is try, *n.* reasoning which is sound in appearance only.

)deration, it has been said, is the daughter of rea-
ınd the mother of power.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a tone′ ment, *n.* agreement; satisfaction for an offenc
or crime. [geou
a tro cious, *a.* extremely criminal or cruel; outr
com mo tion, *n.* tumult; disturbance.
com po nent, *a.* composing; forming a compound.
com poṣ ure, *n.* the act of composing, or that which
composed; settled state of the min
de po nent, *n.* one who deposes, or gives evidence i
writing.
de port ment, *n.* carriage; behavior; conduct.
dis cloṣ ure, *n.* the act of uncovering or opening
view; discovery.
e mo tion, *n.* a moving of the mind or feelings.
en no ble, *v.* to make noble; to dignify.
ig no ble, *a.* mean, worthless.
fe ro cious, *a.* fierce, savage.

a bol ish, *v.* to make void, as a law; to put an end t
ac com pliçe, *n.* a partner or partaker in crime.
ac com plish, *v.* to complete, to finish.
de mol ish, *v.* to pull down, to destroy.
in con stant, *n.* changeable, not firm in mind; fickle
in sol vent, *a.* unable to pay debts.
ob nox ious, *a.* subject, liable; odious, hurtful.
re mon strate, *v.* to show strong reasons against.
re mon strançe, *n.* strong representation of reasons again
any measure; reproof.

LESSON XX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

du′ bi ous, *a.* doubtful, uncertain.
du el list, *n.* one who fights in a single combat.
du pli cate, *n.* a second thing of the same kind; a cop
fu gi tive, *n.* one who runs away; a deserter.
fu ṣi ble, *a.* that can be melted.

lu çi fer, *n.* the planet Venus.
lu di crous, *a.* sportive, laughable.
lu min ous, *a.* shining, light; bright.
lu min ate, *v.* to give light.
lu na tic, *n.* an insane person; mad man.
mu ta ble, *a.* changeable.
mu ti late, *v.* to cut off; to break off.
mu ti ny, *n.* a rising of soldiers or sailors against their commanders.
mu tu al, *a.* each acting in return to the other; reciprocal.
nu tri ment, *n.* that which nourishes, or promotes growth; food.
pu er ile, *a.* childish, boyish.
pu ta tive, [28] *a.* supposed, reputed.
pu tre fy, *v.* to cause to dissolve, as animal bodies; to rot.
ru di ment, *n.* the first principle or element; the first to be learned.
ru min ate, *v.* to chew over again, as a cud; to think over and over.
su i çide, *n.* self-murder; one who kills himself.
u ni form, *a.* not variable, of one form.
u ni ty, *n.* the state of being one; agreement, concord.
u ni verse, *n.* the heavens and earth; creation.

[2]
cul pa ble, *a.* guilty, blamable.
cul ti vate, *v.* to till, to improve.
cur ren çy, *n.* a flowing or passing, as water in a current; money.
cur ri cle, *n.* a chaise, or two-wheel carriage.
cus to dy, *n.* a keeping, a guarding, care; imprisonment.
lux u ry, *n.* a free or great indulgence in the pleasures of the table.
mul ti ply, *n.* to increase in number.
mus sul man, *n.* a Mahometan believer.
nul li fy, *n.* to make void.
pub lic an, *n.* a tax-gatherer, a keeper of a tavern.
pul ver ize, *v.* to reduce to powder.
sub ju gate, *v.* to conquer, to bring under one's power.
sub se quent, *a.* following.
sub si dy, *n.* aid, a tax.

sub sti tute, *n.* one acting for another.
sub sti tute, *v.* to put in the place of another.
sub tle ty, *n.* artfulness, cunning.
sum ma ry, *a.* short, concise.
sum ma ry, *n.* an abridgment.
sump tu ous, *a.* expensive, splendid.
sup ple ment, *n.* something added to supply defects.
sup pli ant, *a.* entreating.
sup pli ant, } *n.* a petitioner, one who entreats.
sup pli cant, }
sup pli cate, *v.* to entreat for.
sus te nançe, *n.* maintenance, food.
ut ter ançe, *n.* pronunciation, a declaring.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

au tum′ nal, *a.* belonging to autumn.
com bus tion, *n.* a burning.
com pul sion, *n.* force, constraint. [morse.
com punc tion, *n.* the prick or sting of conscience; re-
con cus sion, *n.* the act of shaking, a shock
con sum mate, *a.* complete, perfect.
con sump tion, *n.* a consuming; a disease.
dis gust ful, *a.* offensive.
e nun ciate, *v.* to declare, to utter.
e rup tion, *n.* a breaking out.
ex cul pate, *v.* to clear of a charge.
ex pul sion, *n.* expelling or driving out.
il lus trate, *v.* to make clear; to brighten; to explain.
in cul cate, *v.* to teach; to impress upon the mind.
in cum bent, *a.* resting on; resting on as a duty.
in junc tion, *n.* a command; order; urgent advice.
ir rup tion, *n.* a bursting in; a sudden invasion.
ob struc tion, *n.* the act of obstructing; any thing which stops a course.
pro mul gate, *v.* to publish, to make known.
re ful gençe, *n.* a flood of light, splendor.
re luc tançe, *n.* unwillingness, opposition of mind.
re pug nant, *a.* opposite, contrary.

LESSON XXI.

Words in which i *has the sound of* u *in* curl.

Accented on the first syllable.

lar, *a.* like a circle, round.
late, *v.* to move or pass round, to spread.
n flex, *a.* an accent used in pronouncing syllables, marked thus (ê).
n spect, *a.* cautious, watchful.
ı stanç*e*, *n.* something attending a fact or case; condition; an event.

FURL.

a ry, *n.* breaking into a house at night to rob it.
cane, *n.* a violent wind, a tempest.
ry, *n.* the act of healing wounds.
lenç*e*, *n.* tumult, confusion.
lent, *a.* violent, making disturbance.

Accented on the first syllable.

y, *n.* a building in which goods are made.
m less, *a.* that of which no bottom can be found; that cannot be understood.
ır *o*us, *a.* loud, noisy.
ı ag*e*, *n.* special support; the aid of a patron.

ry, *n.* blind attachment to a creed or sect.
ı ness, *n.* briskness, wantonness.

ss, *n.* the female of the lion kind.
', *n.* a plant bearing large red flowers.

n, *n.* a peculiar mode of expression; the genius or peculiar cast of a language.

em pe ror, *n.* the supreme monarch of an empi
id i ot, *n.* a natural, or born fool.
vit ri ol, *n.* a mineral.

4 2 3
car′ ri on, *n.* the dead and rotten flesh of anim
mon i tor, *n.* an adviser; one who warns of fa
or informs of duty.

1 2 3
ju′ ni or, *a.* younger.
pat ri ot, *n.* a person who loves his country.
u ni son, *n.* accordance of sounds.

Accented on the second syllable.

4 1 3
con ta′ gion,[20] *n.* disease taken by touch, infection.
nar ra tor, *n.* one who narrates, or relates. [
pan the on, *n.* a temple at Rome dedicated to al

4 2 3
as sess′ or, *n.* a person appointed to set valu
property to be taxed.
a bet tor, *n.* one who bets or aids another to
mit a crime.
ag gress or,[3] *n.* one who commences a quarrel.
as bes tos, *n.* a fibrous mineral.

2 1 3
dic ta′ tor,[2] *n.* one who dictates.
di la tor, *n.* that which widens or expands.
di vi sor, *n.* a number by which another is div
en vi ron, *v.* to surround, to encompass. [d
tes ta tor, *n.* one who makes and leaves a wi

1 1 3
bass vi′ ol, *n.* a musical instrument.
de mean or, *n.* behavior.
e qua tor, *n.* a great circle of the earth equall
tant from the poles.
no va tor, *n.* one who introduces something ne

1 2 3
de vel′ op, *v.* to uncover; to lay open.
pre cep tor, *n.* a teacher, an instructor.

pro tect or, *n.* one who defends, or protects.
di rect or, *n.* one who directs or manages.
2 2 3
en ven' om, *v.* to poison, to enrage.
in spect or, *n.* one who inspects.
1 4 3
de tract' or, *n.* a slanderer.

LESSON XXII.

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of u, *as in* tŭb.

4 2
bat' ter y, *n.* the act of beating; a breast-work, or defense against the shots of an enemy's guns.
can çer *ous*, *n.* like a cancer.
fop per y, *n.* showy folly; folly; vain or idle practice.
gal ler y, *n.* a covered part of a building used as a place of walking.
haz ard *ous*, *a.* dangerous.
lot ter y, *n.* a scheme for distributing prizes by lot or chance.
slan der *ous*, *a.* that injures one's character; scandalous.
2
sor çer y, *n.* magic, witchcraft.
wa ter mint, *n.* a species of mint.
2 2
ar' ter y, *n.* a vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
nur ser y, *n.* the children's apartment; a place where young trees are planted.
nun ner y, *n.* a house in which nuns reside.
1 2
dra per y, *n.* cloth-work, or clothing trade; cloth; hangings, curtains, &c.
fe ver ish, *a.* having slight fever; heated, anxious.
for ger y, *n.* the act or crime of counterfeiting; something counterfeited.

In the third syllables of the following words, the els, when not silent, have the sound of short u, *as i*

ar′ bi ter, *n.* a person chosen by parties to d their disputes. [tai

cur ri er, *n.* a man who dresses leather afte

en vi er, *n.* one who envies another.

bar′ ri er, *n.* a wall of defense; any thing tha structs or hinders approach.

bar ris ter, *n.* a counsellor at law.

cal en dar, *n.* an almanac; a register in whicl months, weeks and days ar down.

cal i ber, *n.* the diameter of a body; the bore

far ri er, *n.* a smith who shoes horses; a l doctor.

lav en der, *n.* a plant.

of fi çer, *n.* a person having authority to per some public duty.

por rin ger, *n.* a small metal dish in which childre porridge or milk. [

prov en der, *n.* dry food for beasts; provisions,

ju′ ni per, *n.* a tree that bears berries.

ra pi er, *n.* a small sword used only in thrust

cor′ o ner, *n.* an officer that inquires into the ca of untimely death.

çim′ e ter, *n.* a short sword with point turned b used by Turks.

in te ger, *n.* the whole of any thing, whole num

The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child to himself bringeth his parents to shame.

A man's pride shall bring him low; but honor *uphold the* humble in spirit.

LESSON XXIII.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vow- when not silent, have the sound of short u, *as in* tŭb.

1
sign′ er, *n.* one who assigns, or makes over.
stain der, *n.* a staining as by crime; a corruption of blood by crime.
2
un′ der, *ad.* apart, separately.
1
ex′ pher, *v.* to unfold; to explain what is obscure and difficult.
deem er, *n.* one who redeems, the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.
main der, *n.* that which remains; relics.
2
wil′ der, *v.* to lead into perplexity and confusion.
mur rer, *n.* one who demurs; an issue of law.
x ir, *n.* a sort of tincture; any cordial.
ques ter, *v.* to separate property from the owner till his debts are paid out of it.
2
sent′ er, *n.* one who dissents or disagrees.
til ler, *n.* one who distills.
cum ber, *v.* to burden, to load.
4
can′ ter, *n.* a glass wine-bottle.
an der, *n.* to wind as a river; to flow round.
pon der, *n.* to outweigh.

There are two systems or sets of blood-vessels; one *arteries*, the other of veins. The blood is carried m the heart to the extremities by the arteries, and is urned from all parts of the body to the heart by the ns. The heart is a powerful organ; by its action, blood is forced to all parts of the body. The *arte-* all beat or pulsate, like the heart; the veins do pulsate

CHAPTER IV.

Words of three syllables.

LESSON I.

A SUFFIX *is a letter or letters, syllable or syllables, ad end of a word, to vary or modify its meaning. Thus* ation *means* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as,* rel *act of relating* or *a person related: so,* cessation, *the ac ing, a stop. The following words are derived, or form those found in preceding lessons by adding* ion *or* atio *The scholar must be required to give a true account of*

Accented on the second syllable.

çes sa′ tion	con ven′ tion[4]	sub ver′ si
e va sion	con ver sion[5]	sug ges tic
quo ta tion	de ser tion	sup pres s
re la tion	de tec tion	sub jec tic
plant a tion	e lec tion	ad mis sio
at trac tion[1]	in spec tion	o mis sion
dis trac tion[1]	in ver sion[5]	pro viş ion
as ser tion	pro gres sion[6]	re viş ion
a ver sion[5]	pro jec tion[1 2]	re stric tic
co er cion	pro tec tion	sub mis si
con çes sion[3]	re bell ion	sub scrip t
con ten tion[1 0]	re çep tion	a scrip tio

LESSON II.

Words of four syllables.

Able *and* ible *mean* worthy to be, *or* capable of be resistible, *which means* capable of being resisted. *the end of unaccented syllables has a sound between tha* Messiah, *and* a *in* fat.

Accented on the first syllable.

rep′ ar a ble	prof′ it a ble	tol′ er a b
sep ar a ble	ex e cra ble	ven er a l

war rant a ble	pen e tra ble	mark et a ble
mer chant a ble	gov ern a ble	mem o ra ble
cred it a ble	lam ent a ble	rev o ca ble
hab it a ble	mig er a ble	par don a ble
per ish a ble	prof it a ble	com fort a ble
pit i a ble	ad mi ra ble	ap pli ca ble
des pi ca ble	va ri a ble	ex pi a ble
ver i ta ble	ir ri ta ble	nav i ga ble

Accented on the second syllable.

in ca′ pa ble	re mark′ a ble	im pass′ a ble
ac çep ta ble	re çeiv a ble	re spect a ble
im preg na ble	de test a ble	im prob a ble
de mon stra ble	re şolv a ble	in cur a ble
in scru ta ble	sur mount a ble	de struct i ble

The i *in unaccented syllables has the short sound as in* pĭn.

ac cess′ ible	com press′ i ble	im press′ i ble
con vert i ble	re vert i ble	re vers i ble
per çep ti ble	per fect i ble	in sen si ble
in flex i ble	in cred i ble	ad mis si ble
in vig i ble	re şist i ble	re spon si ble
im pos si ble	de du çi ble	in fu şi ble
cor rupt i ble	com bus ti ble	in del i ble

NOTE.—The scholar should be taught to analyze the *derivatives*, and to explain the *primitives*, and the changes wrought on their significations by the *prefixes* and *suffixes*: thus,

Teacher.—What is the root or primitive of the word *incurable*?

Pupil.—*Cure.*

Teacher.—What *derivatives* are made from it?

Pupil.—Cur*able*, which means *capable of being cured*, and *in*curable, *not* capable of being cured.

Teacher.—Why does *in*curable mean *not* capable, &c.?

Pupil.—Because IN is a *prefix*, which, when placed before adjectives, means *not*.

LESSON III.

Ion, *a suffix, means* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as* impre cate, *to curse,* imprecation, *the act of cursing.*

Accented on the third syllable.

ap pro ba′ tion	ab di ca′ tion	ded i ca′ tion
ap pli ca tion	im pli ca tion	dis lo ca tion
in vo ca tion	prov o ca tion	ed u ca tion
deg ra da tion	con gre ga tion	cas ti ga tion
nav i ga tion	lit i ga tion	mit i ga tion
ob li ga tion	pro lon ga tion	ab ro ga tion
pro ro ga′ tion	pro mul ga′ tion	ex ha la′ tion
con ge la tion	rev e la tion	mu ti la tion
çir cu la tion	em u la tion	mod u la tion
pop u la tion	dec lam a tion	an i ma tion
af fir ma tion	es ti ma tion	con fir ma tion
ref or ma tion	prof a na tion	em a na tion
in clin a tion	div in a tion	nom in a tion
ru min a tion	u sur pa tion	oc cu pa tion
dec la ra tion	op e ra tion	cel e bra tion
ex pi ra tion	res pi ra tion	per spi ra tion
in spi ra′ tion	ad o ra′ tion	dec o ra′ tion
cor po ra tion	em i gra tion	trans mi gra tion
per pe tra tion	dem on stra tion	mat u ra tion
con ver sa tion	ac cu sa tion	ad ap ta tion
af fec ta tion	ac cep ta tion	de tes ta tion
lam en ta tion	prot es ta tion	mo les ta tion
ag i ta tion	pal pi ta tion	grav it a tion
hĕs i ta tion	med i ta tion	vĭs i ta tion
lim it a tion	in vi ta tion	ir ri ta tion
im pu ta tion	trans por ta tion	ex hor ta tion
sal u ta′ tion	am pu ta′ tion	ex alt a′ tion
ag gra va tion	el e va tion	en er va tion
cul ti va tion	ren o vation	in no va tion

pu tre fac tion	rar e fac tion	sat is fac tion
pet ri fac tion	dis af fec tion	im per fec tion
in ter jec tion	rec ol lec tion	res ur rec tion
in sur rec tion	çir cum spec tion	in ter sec tion
dep o şi tion	in tro duc tion	ex po şi tion
im po şi tion	dis po şi tion	com po şi tion
op po şi tion	sup po şi tion	rep e ti tion

LESSON IV.

The suffixes, ant, ance, ment, ent, *and* ence, *denote* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as,* indulge, indulg*ence, the act of indulging, &c. Care should be taken that* ent *and* ence *are not pronounced* unt *and* unce, *as,* absunt, *&c.*

Accented on the second syllable.

ir rev′ er ençe	çir cum′ flu ent	in dif′ fer ent
pre em i nençe	im per ti nençe	im per ti nençe
im prov i dent	o be di ent	ex per i ment

Accented on the third syllable.

in de pen′ dençe	in co hėr′ ençe	in ter fėr′ ençe
in ad vert ençe	dis a gree ment	dis ap point ment
in de pend ent	con de sçend ençe	an te çe dent

Accented on the second syllable.

in tem′ per ançe	in her′ it ançe	con tin′ u ançe
de liv er ançe	in tol er ançe	sig nif i cant
in hab it ant	per se vėr′ ançe	dis ap pear′ ançe

The suffixes, ous, eous, ic, al, y, ly, *and* ial, *denote the properties of their* primitives; *as,* danger, danger*ous;* harmonious, *having harmony, &c.*

er ro′ ne *ous*	me lo′ di *ous*	com mo′ di *ous*
har mo ni *ous*	pen u ri *ous*	çen so ri *ous*
in ju ri *ous*	mi rac u l*ous*	in dus tri *ous*

il lus tri *ous*	pre pos ter *ous*	in cred u *lous*
ri dic u *lous*	no to ri *ous*	un gen er *ous*
ne ces sit *ous*	per fid i *ous*	con tin u *ous*

LESSON V.

Accented on the second syllable.

pro verb′ i al	ad verb′ i al	im pe′ ri al
me mo ri al	mer cu ri al	ef fect u al
e vent u al	con tin u al	ha bit u al
bo tan ic al	the at ric al	non sen sic al
he ret ic al	po et ic al	nu mer ic al
sa tir ic al	in im ic al	po lit ic al
i ron ic al	his tor ic al	un nat u ral
syn op tic al	syn od ic al	ty ran nic al
py ram i dal	cyl in dric al	sym met ric al

Words in which ti ***and*** ci ***are sounded like*** sh. ***Accented on the third syllable.***

cir cum stan′ tial	prov i den′ tial	con fi den′ tial
pes ti len tial	pen i ten tial	rev er en tial
in flu en tial	con tro ver sial	e qui noc tial
ar ti fi cial	ben e fi cial	su per fi cial
par ti ci dal	com pli ment al	ac ci dent al
o ri ent al	al i ment al	det ri ment al
in ci dent al	u ni vers al	hor i zon tal
el e ment al	un sub stan tial	un es sen tial

Accented on the third syllable.

ac a dem′ ic	al pha bet′ ic	ap o plec′ tic
a pos tol ic	as tro nom ic	a the is tic
at mos pher ic	bi o graph ic	cal vin is tic
cas u ist ic	dem o crat ic	di a bol ic
em blem at ic	en er get ic	e nig mat ic
ep i lep tic	ep i sod ic	hem is pher ic
hyp o crit ic	id i ot ic	math e mat ic
ep i dem ic	sys tem at ic	the o ret ic

met a phor′ ic	pan the is′ tic	par a lyt′ ic
par en thet ic	par a bol ic	pe ri od ic
prob lem at ic	pu ri tan ic	pyr a mid ic
sci en tif ic	syc o phan tic	sym pa thet ic

The suffixes, en, ize, *and* ate *signify* to make, to render into, to become; *as,* blacken, *to make black;* systemize, *to make into system;* domesticate, *to make tame.*

Accented on the second syllable.

prog nos′ ti cate	in val′ i date	con sol′ i date
a bom i nate	pre dom in ate	pre pon der ate
e nu mer ate	in cor por ate	in sin u ate

These retain the accent of their primitives.

al′ co hol ize	a nath e ma tize	an′ i mal ize
ar′ o ma tize	bes′ ti al ize	e the′ re al ize
char′ ac ter ize	çit′ i zen ize	min′ er al ize
gen′ er al ize	lib′ er al ize	me′ te or ize
na′ tion al ize	nat′ u ral ize	pop′ u lar ize
pan′ e gyr ize	pe cu′ liar ize	pu′ ri tan ize
pros′ e lyt ize	prod′ i gal ize	vol′ a til ize
sec′ u lar ize	sen′ su al ize	sys′ tem a tize

LESSON VI.

Ism *and* ist *denote* doctrine, profession, *or* state; *as,* magnetism, *the doctrine of the magnet;* methodism, *profession of the Methodist sect.*

Accented on the first syllable.

prot′ es tant işm	lib′ er tin işm	id′ i ot işm
pat ri ot işm	nat u ral ist	pros e lyt işm
fa vor it işm	ra tion al işm	pu ri tan işm

Accented on the second syllable.

fa nat′ i çişm	ven tril′ o quişm	ca thol′ i çişm
som nam bu lişm	em pir i çişm	pro vin cial işm
ven tril o quist	som nam bu list	

Ity, cy, *and* ry, *denote* state, condition, *or* quality; *as*, liability, *the state or condition of being liable.*

I *unaccented, and* y *final, are pronounced like short* i *in* pin.

Accented on the first syllable.

id′ i o çy	preş′ i den çy	prof′ li ga çy

Accented on the second syllable.

mo ral′ i ty	plu ral′ i ty	bru tal′ i ty
mor tal i ty	in san i ty	ur ban i ty
hu man i ty	bar bar i ty	vul gar i ty
con cav i ty	de prav i ty	hi lar i ty
ex trem′ i ty	in teg′ ri ty	dex ter′ i ty
sin çer i ty	con vex i ty	ad ver si ty
di ver si ty	in ten si ty	com plex i ty
a çid′ i ty	va lid′ i ty	ra pid′ i ty
tim id i ty	a bil i ty	so lid i ty
stu pid i ty	ri gid i ty	sta bil i ty
de bil i ty	no bil i ty	fa çil i ty
do çil i ty	hu mil i ty	fer til i ty
hos til i ty	gen til i ty	çi vil i ty
ser vil′ i ty	in firm′ i ty	sub lim′ i ty
ma lig ni ty	in dig ni ty	vi çin i ty
di vin i ty	na tiv i ty	pro lix i ty
friv ol′ i ty	ma jor′ i ty	pri or′ i ty
mi nor i ty	de form i ty	e nor mi ty
ab surd i ty	ma tu ri ty	ob scu ri ty

The suffixes er *and* or *denote* person *or* agent; *as*, prosecutor, *one who prosecutes.*

Accented on the first syllable.

nav′ i ga tor	reg′ u la tor	spec′ u la tor
in sti ga tor	proc u ra tor	nu mer a tor

Accented on the third syllable.

com men ta′ tor	me di a′ tor	mod e ra′ tor
mal e fac tor	co ad ju tor	su per vi ṣor
pred e ces sor	in ter ces sor	ben e fac tor

LESSON VII.

The a, *at the end of unaccented syllables, has a sound between that of* ah *in* Messiah *and* a *in* fat.

Accented on the first syllable.

ref′ ra ga ble, *a.* capable of being refuted or broken.
ex o ra ble, *a.* capable of being moved by entreaty.
vul ner a ble, *a.* capable of being wounded.
tab er na cle, *n.* a tent; a place of worship.
am i ca ble, *a.* friendly, peaceable.
ver i ta ble, *a.* true.

NOTE.—The scholar must be continually exercised upon the *derivatives*, until he acquires a ready faculty of defining them; thus—

Teacher.—To the noun *number*, (Latin, *numerus*,) we add the suffix *ate*; what is the word formed, what part of speech is it, and what is its meaning?

Pupil.—*Numerate*; it is a *verb*, and means *to render into numbers, to count.*

Teacher.—By adding *ion*, what do we get?

Pupil.—*Numeration*, the act of numerating.

Teacher.—What other words can be made from *number*, by adding *prefixes* and *suffixes*?

Pupil.—Numer*ous*, numer*ously*, numerous*ness*, numer*ic*, numer*ical*, numer*ically*, numer*al*, numer*ally*, numer*ary*, numer*able*, *in*numer*able*, numer*ator*; also, number*ing* and number*less.*

Teacher.—How can you tell the meaning of those words derived from *number*, or *numerus*?

Pupil.—By knowing the meanings of the *prefixes* and *suffixes*; as, *or*, which means *person* or *agent*, added to the verb *numerate*, makes *numerator*, *a person or agent that numerates.*

Accented on the second syllable.

im pla′ ca ble, *a.* not to be appeased or satisfied.
im pal pa ble, *a.* not to be felt, insensible to touch.
in fal li ble, *a.* not fallible, or capable of erring; certain.
re fran gi ble, *a.* capable of being turned out of a direct course, as rays of light.
com pat i ble, *a.* consistent; agreeable; that may exist with.
in del i ble, *a.* not to be blotted out; not to be effaced.
con ven ti cle, *n.* an assembly; a cabal.
in vin çi ble,[16] *a.* not to be overcome; unconquerable.
ma lev o lençe, *n.* ill-will, hatred.
om nip o tençe, *n.* almighty power.
çir cum fer ençe, *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a circle.
ma lev o lent, *a.* wishing evil to others.
e quiv a lent, *a.* equal in value or worth; of the same meaning.
e mol u ment, *n.* compensation; profit; advantage.
in teg u ment, *n.* that which naturally covers anything, as the skin.
om nip o tent, *a.* all-powerful.
mag nif i çençe, *n.* grandeur of appearance.
co in çi dençe, *n.* the falling together of lines or bodies at the same point; events happening at the same time; concurrence.
ex pe di ent, *a.* beneficial, fit, proper, useful.
in gre di ent,[8] *n.* that which enters into a compound.
per çip i ent, *a.* perceiving.
ha bil i ment, *n.* a garment, clothing.

Accented on the third syllable.

de fal ca′ tion, *n.* the act of cutting off or deducting a part; deduction.
al ter ca tion, *n.* an angry dispute, contention, wrangle.
em en da tion, *n.* the act of amending or correcting.
trep i da tion, *n.* a trembling; a state of terror.

av o ca tion,[21]	*n.*	the act of being called from one's *vocation*, or regular business. [This word is improperly used for *vocation*.]
in un da tion,	*n.*	the overflowing of water or fluid; a flood.
ex u da tion,	*n.*	a discharge of moisture from bodies; a sweating.
el on ga tion,	*n.*	the act of lengthening; extension.
con ju ga tion,	*n.*	the act of uniting; a scheme of all the forms of a verb.
in stal la tion,	*n.*	the act of installing or placing one in any office or dignity.
flag el la tion,	*n.*	the act of beating or flogging.
ap pel la tion,	*n.*	a name, the title by which a thing is known.
con stel la tion,	*n.*	a cluster of fixed stars.
iş o la tion,	*n.*	the act of separating one's self from [others.
ad u la tion,	*n.*	servile flattery, excessive praise.
grat u la tion,	*n.*	the act of expressing joy to one for his good fortune or success.
un du la tion,	*n.*	moving back and forth, as waves; a waving motion.
ac cla ma tion,	*n.*	a shout of applause.
in car na tion,	*n.*	the act of clothing with flesh.

LESSON VIII.

Accented on the third syllable.

or din a' tion,	*n.*	the state of being ordained; the act of settling a clergyman over a church.
as sig na tion,	*n.*	an appointment of time and place for meeting; the act of assigning.
reş ig na tion,	*n.*	the act of giving up, as a possession; submission.
ru min a tion,	*n.*	the act of ruminating, or chewing the cud; deliberation.

per son a tion, *n.* the act of personating or representing one.

det o na tion, *n.* a sudden report made by explosion.

ex tir pa tion, *n.* the act of rooting or cutting out; total destruction.

perf or a tion, *n.* the act of boring or piercing through; a hole.

mens u ra tion, *n.* act or art of measuring; measure.

trit u ra tion, *n.* reducing to fine powder by grinding.

dis ser ta tion, *n.* a discourse; a written essay or treatise.

pet ri fac tion, *n.* the act of petrifying or changing into stone.

mal e dic tion, *n.* evil-speaking; cursing.

ju ris dic tion, *n.* the power of executing laws; power of governing; limit within which power may be exercised.

val e dic tion, *n.* a farewell; a bidding farewell.

in tu i tion, *n.* the act of seeing; knowledge by perception, not by reasoning.

eb ul li tion, *n.* the operation of boiling.

am mu ni tion, *n.* military stores; articles necessary for charging a gun.

ap pa ri tion, *n.* the thing appearing; a ghost; a spectre.

ac qui şi tion, *n.* the act of acquiring; thing gained.

dis qui şi tion, *n.* a discussion concerning any subject.

in qui şi tion, *n.* inquiry; a search; a judicial examination or inquest.

su per sti tion, *n.* excess or extravagance in religious belief; false religion.

lo co mo tion, *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

ret ri bu tion, *n.* repayment; reward; compensation.

el o cu tion, *n.* the delivery of words, particularly in public speeches; speech.

ab so lu tion,[28] *n.* a remission of sins; an acquittal of an accused person.

Those who act wickedly, will meet with a terrible *retribution.*

Accented on the second syllable.

ta' ne *ous*, *a.* belonging to, or affecting the skin.
tra ne *ous*, *a.* foreign; existing without. [vation.
ın ta ne *ous*, *a.* voluntary; produced without culti-
ca re *ous*, *a.* of the nature of lime. [earth.
ra que *ous*, *a.* consisting of land and water as the
tid i *ous*, *a.* disdainful; over nice, difficult to please, squeamish.
sid i *ous*, *a.* deceitful; sly; calculated to entrap.
vid i *ous*, *a.* envious; malignant; likely to incur ill-will.
pro bri *ous*, *a.* reproachful and contemptuous; infamous; despised. [drink.
ste mi *ous*, *a.* sparing in the use of food and strong
lir i *ous*, *a.* disordered in intellect.
se qui *ous*, *a.* submissive to the will of another; meanly condescending.
fa ri *ous*, *a.* wicked in the extreme; detestably vile.
niv o *rous*, *a.* eating or subsisting on flesh.
pe ri *ous*, *a.* commanding; haughty; domineering, powerful.
ga ri *ous*, *a.* having a disposition to live in a flock or herd.
lec o *rous*, *a.* unbecoming, contrary to good manners. [rule.
om a *lous*, *a.* irregular; deviating from a general
ı nif er *ous*, *a.* causing sleep.
an i *mous*, *a.* of one mind; agreeing in opinion.
cif er *ous*, *a.* making a loud outcry, noisy.
g nan i *mous*, *a.* great of mind; brave; elevated in soul; liberal.
ip a *rous*, *a.* producing eggs, or young from eggs.
on y *mous*, *a.* nameless; without a name.
u min *ous*, *a.* of the nature of pitch or bitumen.
ıon y *mous*, *a.* expressing the same thing, meaning the same.
not o *nous*, *a.* unvaried in tone.

gran iv o rous, *a.* eating or subsisting on grain or s
de çid u ous, *a.* falling, not permanent.
for tu it ous, *a.* accidental, happening by chan
im pet u ous, *a.* rushing with great force; fie hasty, violent.
con tig u ous, *a.* touching, adjoining. [or m
gra tu it ous, *a.* free, voluntary; granted without c
as sid u ous, *a.* constant, diligent, attentive.
in con gru ous, *a.* unsuitable; not fitting, impropr
per spic u ous, *a.* transparent, easy to be seen thr or understood. [neces
su per flu ous, *a.* more than is wanted; useless;
con spic u ous, *a.* open to view; manifest, obviou

LESSON IX.

I, *unaccented, like short* i *in* pin. O, *before* ry *or* ny, *h third sound as in* dove.

Accented on the first syllable.

mat' ri mon y, *n.* the nuptial state, marriage.
par si mon y, *n.* closeness in the use of money.
an ti mon y, *n.* metallic ore.
al i mon y, *n.* allowance of money to a woman is legally separated from husband.
pat ri mon y, *n.* an inheritance or estate derived one's ancestors. [p
tes ti mon y, *n.* a declaration under oath; witn
in ven tory, *n.* a catalogue of all the goods of ceased person; a list of go
dor mi tor y, *n.* a room or place to sleep in; a b place.
am a tor y, *a.* relating to, or causing love.
mon i tor y, *a.* giving admonition; warning.
pred a tor y, *a.* plundering, pillaging.
pref a tor y, *a.* pertaining to a preface.
drom e dar y, *n.* the Arabian camel, a species tha but one bunch on the back.

Accented on the second syllable.

' sor y,	*a.*	deceptive.
ɔ tor y,	*n.*	a guide, a book containing a list of the inhabitants of a city; a board of directors.
pul sor y,	*a.*	with power of compelling; applying force.
ɔnt er y,	*n.*	impudence, shameless boldness.
ɹc tor y,	*a.*	sullen in disobedience; unmanageable.

unaccented like i *in* pin. *The first syllable accented.*

mo ny,	*n.*	a sharpness; a quality which corrodes; ill nature.
ti mo ny,	*n.*	holiness; devoutness.
ep sy,	*n.*	the falling sickness.
i ral ty,	*n.*	a court for trying causes that arise on the high seas.

Accented on the second syllable.

n' i ty,	*n.*	a great misfortune.
i ty,	*n.*	emptiness; void space.
ri ty,	*n.*	cheerfulness; gayety.
ır i ty,	*n.*	irregularity; difference in any quality, as age, rank, &c.
bi ty,	*n.*	a sourness; a severity of temper in man.
i ty,	*n.*	faithfulness; honesty.
n ni ty,	*n.*	a security against loss.
r ni ty,	*n.*	a brotherhood, a society.
ı i ty,	*n.*	pleasantness, that which delights the eye.
ɔ ri ty,	*n.*	fame, renown.
r i ty,	*n.*	rashness; extreme boldness.
ɛr i ty,	*n.*	activity, experience; skill.
ɛv i ty,	*n.*	length or duration of life; great length of life.
l i ty,	*n.*	an inordinate desire for wealth or power.

pos ter i ty, *n.* descendants; succeeding generations.
a vid i ty, *n.* greatness, eagerness.
mo bil i ty, *n.* a capability of being moved; readiness to move.
duc til i ty,[25] *n.* the property of metals which renders them capable of being drawn out, as into wire, &c.
prox im i ty, *n.* the condition of being next; immediate nearness.
pro pin qui ty, *n.* nearness in place; neighborhood; nearness of blood.
com mod i ty, *n.* any thing which yields convenience or profit; goods, wares.
va cu i ty, *n.* emptiness.
te nu i ty, *n.* thinness; slenderness; smallness in diameter.

Accented on the second syllable.

an tag′ o nist, *n.* an adversary, an opponent in debate.
e van ģel ist, *n.* a writer of the history of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; a preacher of the gospel at large.
clim ac ter ic, *n.* a critical period in human life.
di am e ter, *n.* a line passing through the centre of a circle, terminated by the circumference.
an em′ o ne, *n.* wind-flower; a genus of plants.
ex tem po re, *adv.* without previous study, without preparation.
an tith′ e sis, *n.* an opposition of words or sentiments; a contrast.
an tip o deş, *n.* those who live on the opposite side of the globe.
e pit o me, *n.* an abridgment.
as trol o ģy, *n.* an old science teaching the effects and influences of the stars. It is now exploded.

rom e ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere.

ɛr mom e ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring heat.

pov e rish, *v.* to make poor, to reduce to want.

ɛ trop o lis, *n.* the chief city of a state, country, or kingdom.

LESSON X.

Accented on the third syllable.

4
m o ran′ dum, *n.* a note to help the memory.

ɔ lo mat ic, *a.* pertaining to diplomas, or to ministers at foreign courts.

o mat ic, *a.* fragrant, spicy, strong-scented.

Accented on the second syllable.

4
gaç i ty, *n.* quickness of discernment.

paç i ty, *n.* passive power, power of containing or holding; ability.

paç i ty, *n.* disposition to plunder or rob; ravenousness.

ɔa çi ty, *n.* opposed to transparency; obscurity or darkness.

naç i ty, *n.* the property of bodies which causes them to stick to others

raç ity, *n.* truth, truthfulness.

vaç i ty, *n.* life, liveliness, animation.

2
tiç′ i pate, *v.* to take or act before another; to take before proper time.

iç i tate, *v.* to make happy, to express joy to

tiç i pate, *v.* to partake, to have a share with others.

pliç i ty, *n.* doubleness, double-dealing, deceit.

niç i pal, *a.* pertaining to a corporation or city.

iç i ty, *n.* happiness, blessedness, prosperity.

iç it ous, *a.* very happy, prosperous.

ı pliç i ty, *n.* singleness, opposed to duplicity, plainness.

rus tiç i ty, *n.* rudeness, coarseness of manners.
me diç in al, *a.* pertaining to medicine.
a troç′ i ty, *n.* enormous wickedness, extreme cruelty.
ve loç i ty, *n.* swiftness, rapidity.
pre coç i ty, *n.* early growth and ripeness.

Accented on the first syllable.

mag′ is tra çy, *n.* the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
veg et a ble, *n.* a plant.
veg e ta tive, *a.* growing, as plants.
leg is la ture, *n.* the body of people in a country who have power to make laws.
leg is la tive, *a.* enacting laws; capable of making laws.
leg en da ry, *a.* not historical; fabulous.

Accented on the second syllable.

in dig′ e nous, *a.* native; produced naturally in a country, exotic.
o rig in al, *a.* first in order; primitive.
o rig in ate, *v.* to cause to be; to bring into existence; to be begun.
re frig er ate, *v.* to cool; to allay the heat of.
bel lig e rent, *a.* waging war, carrying on war.

Accented on the first syllable. Ch *sounded hard, like* k.

chal′ çe do ny, *n.* a mineral, a species of quartz.
ar chi tec ture, *n.* the art of building, as houses, &c.; frame or structure.
chi ro man cy, *n.* telling fortune by the hand.
mel an chol y, *n.* a gloomy state of mind.
hi e rarch y, *n.* an order of angels; a government of the christian church.
ol i garch y, *n.* a government in which the power is in a few hands.

Accented on the second syllable.

cha lyb′ e ate, *n.* any water containing particles of iron.
cha me le on, *n.* an animal of the lizard genus.
chi mer ic al, *a.* imaginary, existing only in fancy.
chi rog ra phy, *n.* the art of writing.
chi rur gery, *n.* surgery.
chro nol′ o gy, *n.* the science of time.
chro nom e ter, *n.* an instrument to measure time, as a clock.
an ach ro nism, *n.* an error in chronology or date.
pa ro chi al, *a.* belonging to a parish.
syn ec do che, *n.* a figure in rhetoric.

I *long before* ze. *Accented on the second syllable.*

i tal′ i çize, *v.* to write or print in italic letters.
im mor tal ize, *v.* to render immortal.
a nat o mize, *v.* to dissect an animal body.
e pit o mize, *v.* to shorten or abridge, as a writing.
a pol o gize, *v.* to make an apology or excuse.
mo nop′ o lize, *v.* to purchase the whole with the view of raising the price; to obtain the sole right of trading in a place.

A *short before* e *final.* *Accented on the second syllable.*

dis con′ so late, *a.* without consolation; sorrowful.
con sid er ate, *a.* thoughtful, careful, prudent.
ef fem in ate, *a.* weak, womanish, delicate.
in ad e quate, *a.* not equal to the purpose; insufficient; unequal.
in an i mate, *a.* destitute of animal life.
in e bri ate, *v.* to make drunk, to intoxicate.
in del i cate, *a.* indecent, gross in manners.
in or din ate, *a.* irregular, disorderly, immoderate.
in vet er ate, *a.* long established; deep-rooted, violent.
im por tu nate, *a.* urging in request, urgent, pressing.
sub or di nate, *a.* inferior in order, office or power.

The a *that precedes the* y, *in the following words, is sounded like* a *short, as in* fàt. *Accented on the first syllable.*

a′ vi a ry,	*n.*	a place where birds are kept.
a pi a ry,	*n.*	a place where bees are kept.
an ti qua ry,	*n.*	one who studies the history of ancient things.
ar bi tra ry,	*a.*	depending on will, not governed by fixed rules; despotic.
ad ver sa ry,[5]	*n.*	an enemy or foe; an opponent.
cu li na ry,	*a.*	relating to the kitchen or art of cookery.
com mis sa ry,	*n.*	a commissioner; a furnishing officer in the army.
em is sa ry,[17]	*n.*	a person sent on a mission; a secret agent.
est u a ry,	*n.*	an arm of the sea, a frith; the mouth of a river or lake.
feb ru a ry,	*n.*	the second month in the year.
lap i da ry,	*n.*	one who deals in precious stones; a worker of precious stones.
lit e ra ry,	*a.*	pertaining to letters, or learning; learned.
mer çe na ry,	*a.*	moved by the hope of pay; sold for money; that may be hired.
or din a ry,	*a.*	according to order, regular; common.
plan e ta ry,	*a.*	pertaining to the planets.
preb en da ry,	*n.*	one who enjoys a prebend, or a maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral church.
pul mo na ry,	*a.*	pertaining to, or affecting the lungs.
sal u ta ry,	*a.*	wholesome, healthful.
sanc tu a ry,	*n.*	a sacred place.
san guin a ry,	*a.*	bloody.
sec on da ry,	*a.*	succeeding or following the first; not primary.
sec re ta ry,	*n.*	an officer of government.
sed en ta ry,	*a.*	accustomed to sitting much; inactive.
sem i na ry,	*n.*	a place of education; a nursery.
sol i ta ry,	*a.*	lonely.

ı po ra ry, *a.* lasting for a time only. [a title.
ɑ la ry, *n.* one who holds an office by virtue of
› u ta ry,[32] *a.* paying tribute to another; supplying.
un ta ry, *a.* acting by choice; free; willing without constraint.
tu ma çy, *n.* stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy.
i ca çy, *n.* power to produce effect; success.

Accented on the second syllable.

tip′ a thy, *n.* natural aversion; the opposite of sympathy. [mon rule.
ɔm a ly, *n.* irregularity; deviation from the com-
ib a çy, *n.* an unmarried state.
pen sa ry, *n.* a house or place where medicines are dispensed to the poor.
ɔlo ma çy, *n.* the customs and management of ministers of state at a foreign court; the acts of negotiation.
ir ma ry, *n.* a hospital, or place for the sick.

[i *and* ci *have the sound of* she, *before* ate. *Acted on the second syllable.*

ɔa′ ti ate, *v.* to move at large; to enlarge in discourse.
ɡra ti ate, *v.* to address one's self to another's good will or confidence. [troduce.
ti ate, *v.* to instruct in first principles; to in-
go ti ate, *v.* to transact business; to treat with respecting any interest or business.
pi ti ate, *v.* to conciliate; to make favorable.
stan ti ate, *v.* to establish by proof; to verify.
pre ci ate, *v.* to value; to know the worth of.
ıo ci ate, *v.* to keep company; to join with.
nun ci ate, *v.* to bring news; to relate. [dervalue.
pre ci ate, *v.* to lessen the price of any thing; to un-
ıa ci ate, *v.* to lose flesh, to grow thin.
un ci ate, *v.* to utter; to declare.
i *ci ate,* *v.* to perform the duties of an office.

LESSON XI.

Accented on the second syllable.

ab bre′ vi ate, *v.* to shorten.
ac çen tu ate, *v.* to mark or pronounce with an accent [or accents.
ac cu mu late, *v.* to increase greatly; to collect into a mass.
ar tic u late, *v.* to utter distinct syllables; to joint.
a mal ga mate, *v.* to mix different things; to unite.
an ni hi late, *v.* to destroy, to put out of existence.
ap prox i mate, *v.* to carry or come near; to approach.
ca lum ni ate, *v.* to charge falsely, to slander.
ca pit u late, *v.* to surrender, as an army to an enemy, by treaty.
co ag u late, *v.* to curdle or congeal; to thicken.
com mis er ate, *v.* to pity.
con grat u late, *v.* to express joy to another for his good fortune or success in any event.
cor rob o rate, *v.* to strengthen; to confirm.
de cap i tate, *v.* to behead.
de gen er ate, *v.* to grow worse, to decay in good qualities. [ities.
dis sem i nate, *v.* to sow; to spread.
di lap i date, *v.* to go to ruin; to fall to decay.
e rad i cate, *v.* to pull up the roots; to destroy thoroughly.
e jac u late, *v.* to throw out; to cast; to dart.
e man çi pate, *v.* to set free from slavery.
e vac u ate, *v.* to make empty; to quit.
ex hil ar ate, *v.* to make cheerful, to enliven.
ex as per ate, *v.* to enrage, to make angry.
ex pos tu late, *v.* to reason earnestly with one upon the propriety of his conduct.
ex on er ate, *v.* to unload; to discharge, to clear.
il lu min ate, *v.* to enlighten; to illustrate.
in car çer ate, *v.* to imprison; to shut up.
in vig or ate, *v.* to give vigor, to strengthen.
in ves ti gate, *v.* to search into.
in ter ro gate, *v.* to question.

in tim i date, *v.* to inspire with fear, to abash.
in tox i cate, *v.* to make drunk; to excite the spirits.
ob lit er ate, *v.* to erase or blot out any writing; to efface.
per pet u ate, *v.* to make perpetual.
per am bu late, *v.* to walk through and over.
pre des tin ate, *v.* to foreordain.
pre var i cate, *v.* to shuffle, to quibble.
pro cras tin ate, *v.* to put off from day to day, to delay.
re pu di ate, *v.* to cast away, to reject.
re gen er ate, *v.* to generate or produce anew.
re crim in ate, *v.* to charge an accuser with a like crime.
re ver ber ate, *v.* to return, as a sound, to echo.
re it er ate, *v.* to repeat again and again.
re tal i ate, *v.* to return like for like.
re mu ner ate, *v.* to reward, to recompense.

LESSON XII.

Derivatives of five syllables. Suffix, ion. *Accented on the fourth syllable.*

ab bre vi a′ tion	com mis er a′ tion
ac cu mu la tion	com mem o ra tion
al le vi a tion	cor rob o ra tion
ar tic u la tion	dis ap pro ba tion
ad min is tra tion	ed i fi ca tion
a mal ga ma tion	e man ci pa tion
an ni hi la tion	e jac u la tion
in au gu ra tion	ex pos tu la tion
in oc u la tion	e lu ci da tion
in ter ro ga tion	mor ti fi ca tion
il lu min a tion	mul ti pli ca tion
in ter pre ta tion	nul li fi ca tion
in car cer a tion	pre cip i ta tion
re it er a tion	re gen er a tion
ap pro pri a tion	dis crim in a tion

Prefixes, un *and* in. *Suffixes,* able *and* ible. *Accented on the second syllable.*

un char′ i ta ble
in hos pi ta ble
in e vi ta ble
in ter′ min a ble
in im it a ble
in es ti ma ble

Accented on the third syllable.

un ad viş′ a ble
in ex cuş a ble
in dis pen sa ble
in con test′ a ble
in con sol a ble
in de scri ba ble

The last i *short as in* pĭn.

in ac çess′ i ble
in di viş i ble
im per çep ti ble
ir re vers i ble
in di gest′ i ble
in de struct i ble
in ex press i ble
ir re şist i ble

Suffix, ity. *Last* i *as in* pĭn.

prin çi pal′ i ty
punc tu al i ty
sim i lar i ty
in fi del i ty
im be çil i ty
in sip id i ty
in va lid i ty
mu ta bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
prob a bil i ty
sol u bil i ty
vol a til i ty
scru pu los i ty
u ni form i ty
con ti gu i ty
in ge nu i ty
prod i gal′ i ty
lib er al i ty
sen su al i ty
fu şi bil i ty
in do çil i ty
in tre pid i ty
mag na nim i ty
u na nim i ty
li a bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
ver sa til i ty
gen er os i ty
se ni or i ty
am bi gu i ty
con tin u i ty
per pet u i ty

Suffix, ous.

in stan ta′ ne *ous*	mis çel la′ ne *ous*
con tu me li *ous*	çer e mo ni *ous*
ac ri mo ni *ous*	sanc ti mo ni *ous*
mer i to ri *ous*	o dor if er *ous*

Suffix, al

math e mat′ ic al	un gram mat′ ic al
em blem at ic al	en ig mat ic al
ge o met ric al	the o ret ic al
a pos tol ic al	pe ri od ic al
e co nom ic al	an a tom ic al
mat ri mo ni al	tes ti mo ni al
long i tu di nal	par ti çip i al
sen a to ri al	pre ter nat u ral
in di vid u al	dic ta to ri al
at mos pher ic al	phil o soph ic al
met a phys ic al	met a phor ic al

LESSON XIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

4
le clam′ a to ry, *a.* pertaining to declamation; appealing to the passions.
le clar a to ry, *a.* affirmative, proclaiming.
le fam a to ry, *a.* slanderous.
m ag in a ry, *a.* fancied, ideal.
n ac cu ra cy, *n.* want of accuracy.
›re par a tor y, *a.* introductory, serving to prepare.
ro cab u la ry, *n.* a small dictionary.

Accented on the second syllable.

2
›o tem′ po ra ry, *a.* living at the same time.
ef fem i na cy, *n.* unmanliness; delicacy.
ex cep tion a ble, *a.* liable to objection.
he red i ta ry, *a.* descending by inheritance.
im meas ur a ble, *a.* not to be measured.

im pen e tra ble, *a.* not to be penetrated.
in es ti ma ble, *a.* above all price, invaluable.
in ev i ta ble, *a.* unavoidable.
in ex o ra ble, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty.
aux il i a ry, *a.* a helper, an assistant.
e pis to la ry, *a.* pertaining to epistles or letters.
pre lim i na ry, *a.* introductory, previous.
de pos i to ry, *n.* a place where a thing is put for safe keeping.
de rog a to ry, *a.* that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting.
in tol er a ble, *a.* insufferable, not to be borne.
in vol un ta ry, *a.* not having will or choice, independent of will.

Accented on the third syllable.

ar is toc′ ra cy, *n.* a few men distinguished by their rank and wealth.
in ter rog a tive, *a.* denoting a question.
in ar tic′ u late, *a.* not articulate, not distinct.
il le git i mate, *a.* unlawful; spurious; born out of wedlock.
in sig nif i cant, *a.* void of meaning; unimportant; worthless.
val e dic to ry, *a.* bidding farewell.
in de ter′ min ate, *a.* not settled or fixed; uncertain.
dis in gen u ous, *a.* unfair, not open and frank.
an ni vers a ry, *n.* the annual return of some noted day; celebration.
par lia ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to parliament.
tes ta ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to a will; done by will.
al i ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to aliment or food.
sup ple ment a ry, *a.* additional; added to supply what is wanting.

LESSON XIV.

Words of three syllables, ending in a. *Accented on the first.*

A *at the end of a word is sounded like* ah *in* Messiah.

la′ va	dra′ ma	man′ na	stan′ za
sen na	ze bra	stig ma	vil la
vis ta	so da	so fa	dog ma
bo a	hy dra	mi ca	pi ca

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

al′ ge bra	op′ e ra	a′ re a	taf′ fe ta
ma ni a	scrof u la	ret i na	dah li a

Accented on the second syllable.

er ra′ ta	e nig′ ma	au ro′ ra	a re′ na
ar ma da	ba na na	di lem ma	di plo ma
du en na	hy e na	i de a	i o ta
o me ga	ho şan na	pi az za	sa li va
um brel la	sul ta na	ti a ra	co pay va

Words of six syllables, accented on the fourth.

ac count a bil′ ity	di vis i bil′ i ty
im plac a bil i ty	per fec ti bil i ty
el i gi bil i ty	in cred i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty	sus çep ti bil i ty
spir it u al′ i ty	in stru men tal′ i ty
pe cu li ar i ty	dis sim i lar i ty
in fe ri or i ty	su pe ri or i ty
im pet u os i ty	me te or ol o gy

Accented on the fifth syllable.

in ter lin e a′ tion	su per er o ga′ tion
rec on çil i a tion	per son i fi ca tion

çir cum nav i ga tion
in dem ni fi ca tion
mis in ter pre ta tion
mis rep re sen ta tion
re ca pit u la tion
dis con tin u a tion

Words of seven syllables, accented on the fifth.

in di viş i bil′ i ty
in sep ar a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty
in cor rupt i bil i ty
im ma te ri ȧl i ty
per pen dic u lar i ty
im prac ti ca bil′ i ty
in im i ta bil i ty
in com press i bil i ty
in di vid u ȧl i ty
an ti trin i tȧ ri an

in com pre hen si bil′ i ty
un in tel li gi bil i ty

PROPER NAMES.

A *as in* fȧte.

Cam′ bridge
Ca′ to

A *as in* fȧt.

Ath′ enş
Kamts chat′ k a
Ni ag′ a ra

A *as in* fȧll.

Al′ ba ny
Bal′ tic
Gib ral′ tar
Nic ar a′ gua
Ra′ leigh
Sa′ co
Sen e gal′
Wa′ bash
War′ saw

A *as in* fȧr.

Al a ba′ ma
Dem e ra′ ra
Gren a′ da
Ha′ vre
Ma dras′
Taun′ ton

E *as in* mĕt.

Beth′ el
Beth′ le hem
Ed′ ward
Del′ a ware
Del′ hi
Hel′ en
Leg′ horn
Mer′ ri mack
Que bec′
Sev ille′

I *as* e *long*.

Berk′ shire
Bra zil′
Chi′ li
Lisle
Lou i′ sa
Mo bile′
Qui′ to
Ten e riffe′
Tri este′

Ai *as* a *long*

Bai′ kal
Cham plain′
Beth sai′ da
Cai′ ro
I sai′ ah
Ja mai′ ca
Si′ nai

Ou *as* oo.

Mis sou′ ri
Rou′ en
Tou lon′
Tou louse′

Ch *as* k.

Chlo′ e
E′ noch
Ich′ a bod
Jer′ i cho
Mi′ chael
Mu′ nich
Nich′ o las
U trecht′

Italic letters silent.

Elb*e*
G*h*ent
Hag*ue*
Jo*h*n
Prag*ue*
R*h*ine
R*h*odes
R*h*one
T*h*ames

Accented on the first syllable.

A*a*′ ron
Ab i g*a*il
Al le g*h*a ny
Am a zon
An t*h*o ny
Ba la*a*m
Ben ja min
Bos ton
Brig*h* ton
Brad ford
Brit ain
Cal *a*is
Ca na*a*n
Car lis*le*
Dan ube
Dig*h* ton
E r*ie*
Est*h* er
*E*u niçe
Farn ham
Fran çis
Hae*r* lem
Her schel
*K*nox ville
Le*o*n ard
Mat thew
Mex i co
Mo ha*w*k
Mon m*o*uth
Natch es
N*ie* men
N*ie*s ter
Nor fo*l*k
Nor wa*y*
On ta ri o
Or le*a*ns
Pitts burg
Pl*a*in field
Plym *o*uth
Prov inçe
Rich land
Rich mond
Sa rah
Scit u ate
Scyth i a
Sev ern
Sto*ugh* ton
Suf fo*l*k
Sus sex
Trux ton
T*h*ib et
T*h*om as
Ven içe
Ver non
Wey m*o*uth
White field
Wind şor
*W*ren tham
Yar m*o*uth
York town

Accented on the second syllable.

Cay enne′
De troit
O hi o
O ne*i* da
Ot se go
Pa*u* tuck et
Pa*u* tux et
Pe nel o pe
Po to mac
Po*ugh* keep sie
San tee
Te cum se*h*
U lys seş
Ur ban na
Ver gen*n*eş
Ver mont
Wis cas set
Wy o ming

Accented on the third syllable.

An toin ette′
Il li nois
Mem fre ma gog
Ten nes see

WORDS ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION,

BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

[The first word shows, in most cases, how the next is pronounced.]

Ale, *a sort of drink.*
Ail, *to be unwell.*
Adds, *reckons.*
Adze, *sort of axe.*
Air, *wind.*
Heir, *inheritor.*
All, *every one.*
Awl, *a sharp tool.*
Isle, *an island.*
Aisle, *alley in a church.*
Al' ter, *to change.*
Al tar, *place of sacrifice.*
Ark, *vessel of Noah.*
Arc, *part of a circle.*
As' sent, *agreement.*
As cent, *steep place.*
Au' gur, *sort of priest.*
Au ger, *tool to bore with.*
Aught, *any thing.*
Ought, *he ought.*
Bad, *not good.*
Bade, *did bid.*
Bale, *a package.*
Bail, *a surety.*
Bays, *garlands.*
Baize, *woolen cloth.*
Ball, *a round thing.*
Bawl, *to cry aloud.*
Bear, *a beast, or to endure.*
Bare, *naked.*
Base, *mean or vile.*
Bass, *in music.*
Bay, *a reddish brown.*
Bey, *a Turkish officer.*
Beech, *a sort of tree.*
Beach, *a shore.*
Bow, *to shoot arrows with.*
Beau, *a fop.*
Bin, *where grain is stored.*
Been, *I have been.*
Beer, *sort of drink.*
Bier, *a hearse.*
Bell, *that rings.*
Belle, *a fine lady.*
Ber' ry, *sort of fruit.*
Bu ry, *to inter the dead.*
Birth, *nativity.*
Berth, *place to sleep in.*
Blew, *the wind blew.*
Blue, *a color.*
Bore, *to make a hole.*
Boar, *a male pig.*
Born, *come into life.*
Borne, *endured.*
Bow, [bou,] *to bend.*
Bough, *branch of a tree.*
Bur' row, *a hole in the ground*
Bor ough, *a corporate town.*
Brake, *of a thicket.*
Break, *to separate.*
Breech, *bottom of a gun.*
Breach, *the place broken.*
Bred, *educated.*
Bread, *food.*
By, *near to.*
Buy, *to purchase.*
Call, *to cry after.*
Caul, *a thin skin.*
Cork, *a light wood.*
Calk, *to stop cracks.*
Cask, *a barrel.*
Casque, *a helmet.*
Sell, *to dispose of.*
Cell, *a narrow room.*
Sell' er, *one who sells.*
Cel lar, *under a house.*
Sent, *ordered away.*
Cent, *a copper coin.*
Scent, *a perfume.*
Seer, *a prophet.*
Sere, *to wither.*
Sear, *to burn.*

ion, *a sitting.*
on, *a giving up.*
'd, *a small rope.*
ord, *harmonious sound.*
situation.
to order to appear.
, *view or look.*
ws, *feet of a bird.*
use, *part of a sentence.*
, *climate.*
, *to ascend.*
se, *to shut.*
thes, *dress.*
, *a dead body.*
e, *direction.*
e, *not fine.*
'e, *of an apple.*
ps, *body of soldiers.*
, *a small bay.*
, *to make a noise.*
l' el, *unfeeling.*
w el, *worsted.*
female of some animals,
· *a bank to stop water.*
, *to condemn.*
er, *an animal.*
ar, *at a high price.*
moisture on plants.
owed.
, *to cease to live.*
e, *to color.*
dreadful.
, *one who colors.*
e, *a female deer.*
ugh, *bread unbaked.*
, *a glass of spirit.*
hm, *eighth of an ounce.*
n, *sort of color.*
ne, *performed.*
powder.
doest.
in, *gladly.*
ign, *to pretend.*
, *weak.*
, *a pretence.*
re, *provisions.*
ir, *clear.*

Fawn, *a young deer.*
Faun, *a rural deity.*
Far ther, *more remote.*
Fa ther, *the male parent.*
Fel low, *a companion.*
Fel loe, *part of a wheel.*
Flee, *to run away*
Flea, *an insect.*
Flew, *the bird flew.*
Flue, *passage of a chimney.*
Fowl, *a bird.*
Foul, *unfair.*
Frank, *candid.*
Franc, *a French coin.*
Frays, *quarrels.*
Phrase, *an expression.*
Freeze, *to congeal.*
Frieze, *a term of architecture.*
Fate, *destiny.*
Fete, *a festival.*
Gate, *a door.*
Gait, *manner of walking.*
Gilt, *gilded.*
Guilt, *criminality.*
Grate, *iron bars.*
Great, *large.*
Hale, *sound or healthy.*
Hail, *frozen rain.*
Hare, *a sort of animal.*
Hair, *of the head.*
Hall, *a large room.*
Haul, *to pull.*
Hart, *a male deer.*
Heart, *one of the vitals.*
Heel, *part of the foot.*
Heal, *to cure.*
Here, *in this place.*
Hear, *to hearken.*
Herd, *a drove of cattle.*
Heard, *I heard a noise.*
Hew, *to cut timber.*
Hue, *color.*
High, *not low.*
Hie, *to hasten away.*
Horde, *a tribe.*
Hoard, *a heap.*
Our, *belonging to us.*

Hour, *sixty minutes.*
In, *within.*
Inn, *a tavern.*
Key, *of a lock.*
Quay, *a wharf.*
Kill, *to take life.*
Kiln, *a place to burn brick.*
Nave, *part of a wheel.*
Knave, *a rogue.*
Need, *want.*
Knead, *to work dough.*
New, *fresh.*
Knew, *did know.*
Night, *absence of light.*
Knight, *a title.*
Not, *a negative.*
Knot, *place tied.*
Lax, *loose.*
Lacks, *needs or wants.*
Lade, *to load.*
Laid, *placed.*
Led, *conducted.*
Lead, *a metal.*
Leek, *a sort of onion.*
Leak, *not to be water tight.*
Li' ar, *one who tells lies.*
Lyre, *a musical instrument.*
Limb, *part of the body.*
Limn, *to paint.*
Lone, *single.*
Loan, *a thing lent.*
Made, *finished.*
Maid, *a woman.*
Male, *masculine.*
Mail, *armor.*
Man' tel, *the mantelpiece.*
Man tle, *sort of cloak.*
Mane, *hair on a horse's neck.*
Main, *chief.*
Maze, *a winding path.*
Maize, *Indian corn.*
Mean, *dishonorable.*
Mien, *appearance.*
Meet, *proper or fit.*
Mete, *to measure.*
Meat, *flesh.*
Mite, *a small thing.*
Might, *power.*
Moan, *to lament.*
Mown, *cut down.*
Mote, *a grain of dust.*
Moat, *a ditch.*
Naught, *bad.*
Nought, *nothing.*
Nay, *no.*
Neigh, *noise of a horse.*
Nun, *a religious woman.*
None, *no one.*
Ore, *metal before smelting.*
Oar, *a paddle.*
Pail, *a wooden vessel.*
Pale, *white.*
Pane, *a square of glass.*
Pain, *uneasiness.*
Pair, *a couple.*
Pear, *sort of fruit.*
Pare, *to cut off.*
Paws, *of a beast.*
Pause, *a stop.*
Peace, *quiet.*
Piece, *part of a thing.*
Peel, *of an orange.*
Peal, *sound of bells.*
Peer, *an equal.*
Pier, *post of a bridge.*
Plane, *a tool.*
Plain, *even or level.*
Plate, *a dish or silver.*
Plait, *a fold in cloth.*
Pray, *to ask.*
Prey, *to plunder.*
Proph' et, *a foreteller.*
Prof it, *advantage.*
Rain, *falling water.*
Rein, *of a bridle.*
Reign, *to rule.*
Reed, *a shrub.*
Read, *to peruse.*
Rest, *ease.*
Wrest, *to force.*
Rye, *a sort of grain.*
Wry, *crooked.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. S. *Fellow of the American Academy.*
A. B. *Bachelor of Arts.*
A. D. *Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.*
A. M. *Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.*
Bart. *Baronet.*
B. D. *Bachelor of Divinity.*
Bbl. *Barrel.*
C. *Centum, a hundred.*
Capt. *Captain.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Co. *Company.*
Com. *Commissioner, Commodore.*
Cr. *Credit.*
Cwt. *Hundred weight.*
Cons. *Constable.*
Cts. *Cents.*
D. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
Dea. *Deacon.*
Dept. *Deputy.*
Do. *or* Ditto, *the same.*
Dr. *Doctor* or *Debtor.*
Ed. *Edition, Editor.*
E. g. *for example.*
Eng. *England, English.*
Ep. *Epistle.*
Esq. *Esquire.*
Etc. *et cætera, and so forth.*
Exr. *Executor.*
Fr. *France, French, Francis.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society,* [Eng.]
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gentleman.*
Gov. *Governor.*
G. R. *George the King,* [of England.]
Hon. *Honorable.*
H. B. M. *Her Britannic Majesty,* [Eng.]
Hund. *Hundred.*
Hhd. *Hogshead.*
Ibid. *the same place.*
i. e. *that is,* (*id est.*)
id. *the same place.*
Inst. *Instant.*
Ja. *James.*
Jac. *Jacob.*
Josh. *Joshua.*
Jun. *Junior.*
K. *King.*
Kt. *Knight.*
K. G. C. *Knight of the Grand Cross.*
K. G. *Knight of the Garter.*
L. or Ld. *Lord or Lady.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
Lond. *London.*
Lon. *Longitude.*
Ldp. *Lordship.*
Lat. *Latitude.*
LL. D. *Doctor of Laws.*
lbs. *Pounds.*
L. S. *Place of the Seal.*
M. *Marquis or Monsieur.*
Maj. *Major.*
Math. *Mathematics.*
M. B. *Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.*
M. D. *Doctor of Physic.*
Mr. *Master, Sir.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen, Sirs.*
MS. *Manuscript.*
MSS. *Manuscripts.*
Mrs. *Mistress.*
N. B. *Take notice.*
No. *Number.*
Obj. *Objection.*
Obt. *Obedient.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
Per, *by;* as, per yard, *by the yard.*
Per Cent. *by the hundred.*
Pet. *Peter.*
Phil. *Philip.*

Philom. *a lover of learning.*
P. M. *Post Master, Afternoon.*
P. O. *Post Office.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Ps. *Psalms.*
Pres. *President.*
Q. *Question, Queen.*
Regr. *Register.*
Rep. *Representative.*
Rev. *Reverend, Revelation.*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honorable.*
S. *South.*
St. *Saint.*
Sect. *Section.*
Sen. *Senator, Senior.*
Servt. *Servant.*
Serj. *Serjeant.*
S. T. P. *Professor of Theology.*
S. T. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
ss. *to wit, namely.*
Tho. *Thomas.*
Ult. *The last, or the last month.*
U. S. A. *United States of America.*
V. or Vide, *See.*
Viz. *to wit, namely.*
Wt. *Weight.*
Wm. *William.*
Wp. *Worship.*
Yd. *Yard.*
&c. *And so forth.*

Names of Books in the Bible.

Gen. *Genesis.*
Ex. *Exodus.*
Lev. *Leviticus.*
Num. *Numbers.*
Deut. *Deuteronomy.*
Chron. *Chronicles.*
Eccles. *Ecclesiastes.*
Prov. *Proverbs.*
Isa. *Isaiah.*
Mat. *Matthew.*
Rom. *Romans.*
Cor. *Corinthians.*
Gal. *Galatians.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Thes. *Thessalonians.*
Tim. *Timothy.*
Heb. *Hebrews*
Rev. *Revelation.*

Names of States and Cities.

Ala. *Alabama.*
Ark. *Arkansas.*
Con. *Connecticut.*
D. C. *District of Columbia.*
Del. *Delaware.*
Ga. *Georgia.*
Il. *Illinois.*
Ind. *Indiana.*
Ken. *Kentucky.*
La. *Louisiana.*
Mass. *Massachusetts.*
Md. *Maryland.*
Me. *Maine.*
Mich. *Michigan.*
Miss. *Mississippi.*
Mo. Missouri.
N. B. *New Brunswick.*
N. C. *North Carolina.*
N. E. *New England.*
N. H. *New Hampshire.*
N. J. *New Jersey.*
N. O. *New Orleans.*
N. S. *Nova Scotia.*
N. Y. *New York.*
Pa. *Pennsylvania.*
Phila. *Philadelphia.*
R. I. *Rhode Island.*
S. C. *South Carolina.*
Ten. *Tennessee.*
Va. *Virginia.*
Vt. *Vermont.*
W. I. *West Indies.*

Names of Months.

January.	Apr. *April.*	Oct. *October.*
February.	Aug. *August.*	Nov. *November.*
March.	Sept. *September.*	Dec. *December.*

ds and Phrases from foreign Languages, explained in English.

L. stands for Latin, *F.* for French.

itio, L.	From the beginning.
finitum, L.	Without limit.
itum, L.	At will.
lorem, L.	According to value.
Domini, L.	In the year of our Lord.
fide, L.	In good faith.
not, F.	A witty speech or word.
on, F.	Fashion.
blanche, F.	Unconditional terms.
d' œil, F.	A glance.
os mentis, L.	Of sound mind.
re d' affaires, F.	A public messenger or minister.
ribus unum, L.	One out of many.
ficio, L.	By virtue of office
rte, L.	On one side.
tera, L.	And so forth; *written*, etc.
mile, L.	A close imitation.
us corpus, L.	You may take the body.
ixit, L.	He said it.
facto, L.	In the thing itself.
tim, L.	Letter for letter.
num, L.	The smallest.
m in parvo, L.	Much in little.
us ultra, L.	Nothing beyond.
compos mentis, L.	Not of sound mind.
nnum, L.	By the year.
iem, L.	By the day.
i facie, L.	At first view.
ono publico, L.	For public good.
con., L.	For and against.
mpore, L.	For the time.
tum sufficit, L.	A sufficient quantity.
sant, F.	Self-styled. [or take place.
ua non, L.	Without which a thing cannot be done
lie, L.	Without a day specified.
um bonum, L.	The greatest good.
voce, L.	With the voice.

NUMBERS.

Figures.	Letters.	Names.	Numeral Adjecti
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand	one thousandth
1844	MDCCCXLIV	one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.	

MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, &c.

A COMMA is a little dot like this, (,) and whenever we come to it, we must make a pause long enough to say "and."

A PERIOD is a little round dot like this (.), and when we come to it, we must make a full stop.

A SEMICOLON (;) is a little dot like a period, with a comma under it; and when we come to it in reading, we must make a pause twice as long as we do at a comma.

A COLON (:) is two little round dots, like periods, one right above the other; and when we come to a colon we must stop longer than at a semicolon.

A QUESTION POINT (?) is a little crooked mark, with a period under it. When we come to one we stop long enough to count *one, two, three;* and generally the voice is raised. If the question is not such an one as to require *yes* or *no* for an answer, when we come to it we must let the voice fall, as at a period.

A MARK OF ADMIRATION (!) is a straight mark, with a period under it; and when we come to it we must pause as long as we do at a semicolon or question, and let the voice fall.

The DASH (—) denotes a sudden pause, or change of subject.

The PARENTHESIS ( ) is used to include an explanatory sentence, which should be read in a weaker tone of voice than the rest of the sentence.

The BRACKETS [ ] are used to include words that serve to explain the preceding word or sentence; as, Newton [the philosopher] was a great astronomer.

The QUOTATION (" ") is used to include a passage that is taken from some other author; as, "Know thyself."

The APOSTROPHE (') denotes the possessive case; as, John's hat; or the omission of one or more letters of a word; as, us'd for used.

The ELLIPSIS (———) denotes that some letters in a word are omitted; as, L———d for Lord.

The HYPHEN (-) is used to connect compound words; as, milk-pail. When it is placed at the end of a line it shows that one or more syllables are carried forward to the next line.

The CARET (^) is used to show where letters or words should be inserted that have been omitted through mistake; thus, Cha^les; virtue ^amiable.

The SECTION (§) is used to divide a book or chapter into less parts.

The PARAGRAPH (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The INDEX, or HAND (☞) points out something that should be particularly observed.

The ASTERISK (*), the OBELISK (†), the DOUBLE DAGGER (‡), the PARALLEL (‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes or remarks in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

The BRACE (⏞) is used to connect three poetical lines of the same rhyme, or several words with one common term.

The DIÆRESIS (··) is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, zoölogy.

Directions respecting the Use of Capital Letters.

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing, should begin with a capital.

2. The first word after a period, and after an interrogation and an exclamation point, if the two sentences be entirely independent.

3. All the names and titles of the Deity; as, Lord, Jehovah, Almighty.

4. Proper names of persons, places, mountains, oceans, lakes, rivers, &c.; as, John Adams, Rome, &c.

5. Adjectives derived from proper names; as, English, French, &c.

6. The first word of every line in poetry.

7. The pronoun *I* and interjection *O*,

8. The title of books; as, Webster's Dictionary.